

IV 8 P U T H

Northwestern University Bulletin

VOL. XX

FEBRUARY 7, 1920

No. 29

Alumni Journal



WINTER

Greater Northwestern

A TEN YEAR PROGRAM

\$25,000,000.00

1. Endowment to protect present work in all departments.
 2. Endowment for new work and increased salaries in all departments.
 3. New buildings for Evanston Campus—Science, Engineering, Music, Chapel, Library, Women's Dormitories.
 4. Professional Schools Campus in Chicago. Nine acres at Chicago Avenue and the Lake Shore.
 5. Buildings for Schools of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Commerce.
 6. Two-million-dollar Hospital adjoining Medical School.
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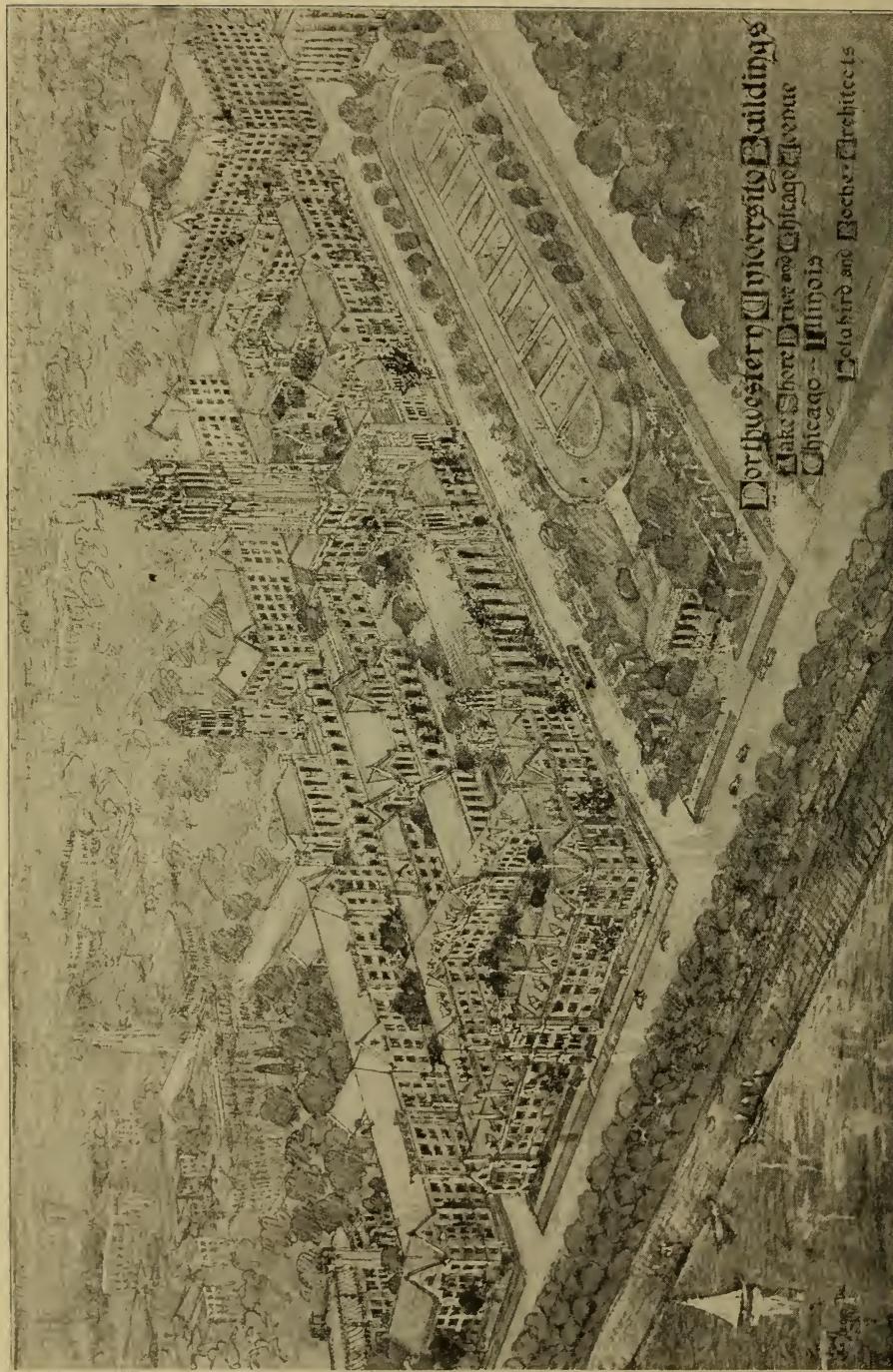
\$13,500,000.00 in Five-Year
Subscriptions by May 31, 1920

ALUMNI JOURNAL

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GREATER NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S PROPOSED CHICAGO CAMPUS



ALUMNI JOURNAL

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Making Ready for \$25,000,000

For months the Alumni have heard the words "Greater Northwestern" and "Financial Campaign." The Editors of the Alumni Journal have had so little experience in writing of even one million of dollars that they, of necessity, turned to the Campaign Manager, Mr. Farquharson, to present the plans for the securing of twenty-five millions.

PERHAPS the most impressive news in the preceding number of the Alumni Journal was the announcement of the University's financial campaign, with its ultimate goal of \$25,000,000. A narrative of the events leading up to the announcement of this campaign and a report of the progress to date is due the Alumni because of their vital contribution to the success of every University enterprise.

For several years the endowment funds of the University have been insufficient to cover the constantly growing deficits which have been keeping pace with the rapid increase in cost of living.

During the past ten years deficits aggregating nearly \$600,000 have been wiped out by gifts to the current budget. When the budgets for the year 1919-20 were presented to the trustees in June, 1919, it was estimated that the deficit in operating income for the coming college year would be in excess of \$150,000. A member of the board of trustees, who withheld his name, authorized the business manager to announce that he would guarantee to cover any deficit remaining at the end of the fiscal year up to \$172,000.00, but made his gift conditional upon an immediate effort by the trustees to secure sufficient additional endowment to prevent future operating deficits.

The amount needed to protect present work was estimated at \$4,000,000. A

committee of fifteen was appointed to formulate plans for securing this sum of money. Other members have since been added to this committee and its membership at present consists of the following:

Financial Campaign Committee

Lynn Harold Hough, Chairman
Mark W. Cresap, Vice Chairman
Oliver T. Wilson, Vice Chairman
William A. Dyche, Secretary

Robt. W. Campbell	James F. Oates
Martin M. Gridley	Harry Olson
John H. Hardin	James A. Patten
N. W. MacChesney	Irwin Rew
William S. Mason	Philip R. Shumway
George P. Merrick	George C. Stewart
Edwin S. Mills	Charles P. Whitney
Thos. Nicholson	Milton H. Wilson

A thorough investigation revealed to the Financial Campaign Committee the fact that additional endowment to the amount of \$4,000,000 would by no means cover all the pressing needs of the University. A comprehensive survey of the University's needs was therefore made and submitted to this committee. After considering the survey carefully, the Financial Campaign Committee reported to the board of trustees that during the coming ten years Northwestern University would need approximately \$25,000,000 for the purpose listed in the following summary:

ALUMNI JOURNAL

TEN YEAR PROGRAM

Endowment for Present Work and Increased Salaries....	\$ 4,000,000
Chicago Campus	1,421,211

Evanston Departments

Buildings:

Chemistry, Physics and Biology.....	\$ 550,000
Library	350,000
Chapel	350,000
Engineering	175,000
Music	350,000
Women	2,000,000

\$3,775,000

Endowment for Maintenance of Buildings

Biology, Physics, Library and Chapel.....	\$ 600,000
Engineering	75,000
Music	150,000
Women	300,000

\$1,125,000 4,900,000

The amount set aside for endowment for buildings for women is less in proportion than for other buildings, since the surplus from operating dormitories may be sufficient to pay for a portion of maintaining the other buildings, such as gymnasium, buildings for domestic science, infirmary, social activities and other purposes.

Endowment for Increased Salaries and New Work

College of Liberal Arts.....	\$2,500,000
Graduate School	1,000,000
College of Engineering.....	1,000,000

4,500,000

Chicago Departments

Buildings:

Hospital	\$1,000,000
Medical and Dental.....	1,100,000
Law	300,000
Commerce	300,000

2,700,000

Endowment for Maintenance of Buildings

1,350,000

Endowment for New Work and Increased Salaries:

Medical	\$2,500,000
Hospital	1,000,000
Law	1,000,000
Dentistry	1,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000

6,500,000

\$25,371,211

From the foregoing table certain items were selected as being of immediate importance. These items amounted to more than \$13,000,000 and are shown in detail below:

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

General

Endowment for Present Work and Increased Salaries Chicago Campus	\$4,000,000 1,421,211
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ALUMNI JOURNAL

Chicago Departments

Buildings	\$ 750,000
Endowment for Maintenance of Buildings.....	350,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,100,000

Evanston Departments

Buildings for Chemistry, Physics, Biology.....	\$ 550,000
Endowment for their maintenance.....	250,000
Music Building	350,000
Endowment for its maintenance.....	150,000
Dormitories for Women.....	400,000
Infirmary for Women.....	30,000
	<hr/>
	1,730,000

Endowment for New Work and Increased Salaries

College of Liberal Arts.....	\$1,000,000
College of Engineering.....	1,000,000
Graduate School	500,000
Law School	500,000
School of Commerce.....	500,000
Medical School	1,500,000
	<hr/>
	5,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$13,251,211

The Financial Campaign Committee then recommended that the larger amount be adopted as a program for the coming ten years, and that a campaign should be immediately initiated to secure subscriptions payable over a five-year period for the items set forth in the summary of immediate needs.

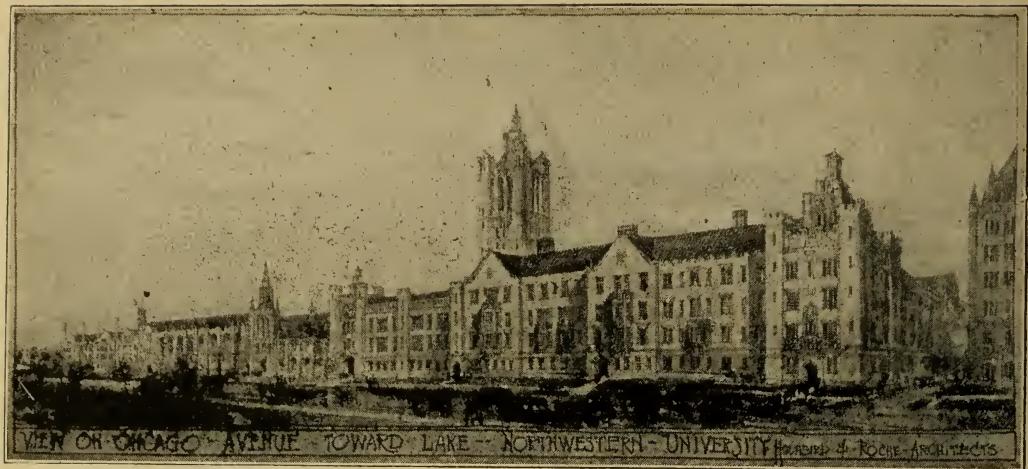
The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the board of trustees on October 9, 1919.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees on January 20, 1920, William A. Dyche, Arts '82, was elected chairman of a new committee to be known as the Northwestern University Campaign Committee. This committee is charged with the responsibility of organizing and conducting the campaign for funds required by the Ten Year Program and will be reappointed from year to year until the task is complete. The former committee, which was simply a planning organization, completed its work by submitting a series of recommendations for the guidance of the new committee. As this number goes to press, the Northwestern University Campaign Committee is completing its organization and is prepared to press a vigorous campaign for contributions to the Greater Northwestern University Fund.

The colossal task to which the University has thus been committed can be accomplished only by the mobilization of every resource of good will. The trustees have pledged their support to this program to the limit of their financial resources and, as individuals, are giving careful consideration to the translation of this responsibility into the terms of actual pledges. They believe that the alumni will join them in unstinted contribution to this great fund. They further believe that in addition to the generous contributions of trustees and alumni, the liberal support of many others is required.

In this hour of need, Northwestern's appeal must be heard and responded to by every trustee, every alumnus, and every other friend of the cause of education to whom the story of her past achievements, present needs, and promise of future growth, can be told effectively.

An organization which can undertake a task of this magnitude with a fair prospect of success cannot be put together over night. In view of the pressing nature of the University's needs, the Campaign Committee is proceeding with all possible speed. Every reader of this article is urged to begin at once to inventory his own resources and forecast his prospects for the next five years, in order that he may be prepared when the



DESIGN OF THE CHICAGO AVENUE FRONT, CHICAGO CAMPUS, BY A
CELEBRATED FIRM OF CHICAGO ARCHITECTS

call comes to name the maximum amount which he can contribute to Northwestern at this crucial time.

After estimating his own contribution, each alumnus is asked to review the names of his friends and neighbors who might be persuaded to contribute to the support of Northwestern University, so that the local campaign organization can quickly assemble a large list of prospective givers, entirely outside of the ranks of the alumni.

Can this tremendous task be accomplished? That question arises involuntarily in the mind of everyone who reads the staggering total for the first time. Those who have studied the matter carefully are confident that it can be done. Northwestern University's record during the past sixty years has won for it the admiration of all. The plan of expansion indicated by the items included in the Ten Year Program is thoroughly sound. In the territory tributary to Northwestern University there is more than enough available wealth to supply these needs. The determined effort of a united alumni can accomplish any task for Northwestern which reason approves.

The announcement of the approaching campaign should come as a ringing challenge to every son and daughter of the Purple to respond wholeheartedly with every power at his command. This is no time for holding back, quitting, or criticizing. In this game the whole Uni-

versity, past and present, is on the team; not a single Northwesterner should be found in the bleachers or on the sidelines. The goal is straight ahead of us with many yards to be gained, but with united effort we shall force our way down the field until the touchdown has been scored.

Twenty-five million dollars in ten years for Northwestern University is not a bit of flamboyant brag—it presents in the fewest words the determination of a growing number of Northwestern's men and women. Are you ready now to declare yourself one of that number?

THE CHICAGO CAMPUS

THIS tract of land upon which the trustees of Northwestern University have obtained an option, planning to erect thereon the various buildings of the Chicago professional schools of the University, is located at Chicago Avenue and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, one mile from the heart of the city's business district. The option provides for the completion of the purchase of the land for \$1,421,211 on or before March 31, 1920. The tract is known as the Farwell and Fairbanks properties and comprises 368,000 square feet, or nearly eight and one-half acres. The price per foot is considered very attractive from an investment standpoint, as properties in the same district are valued in some instances at

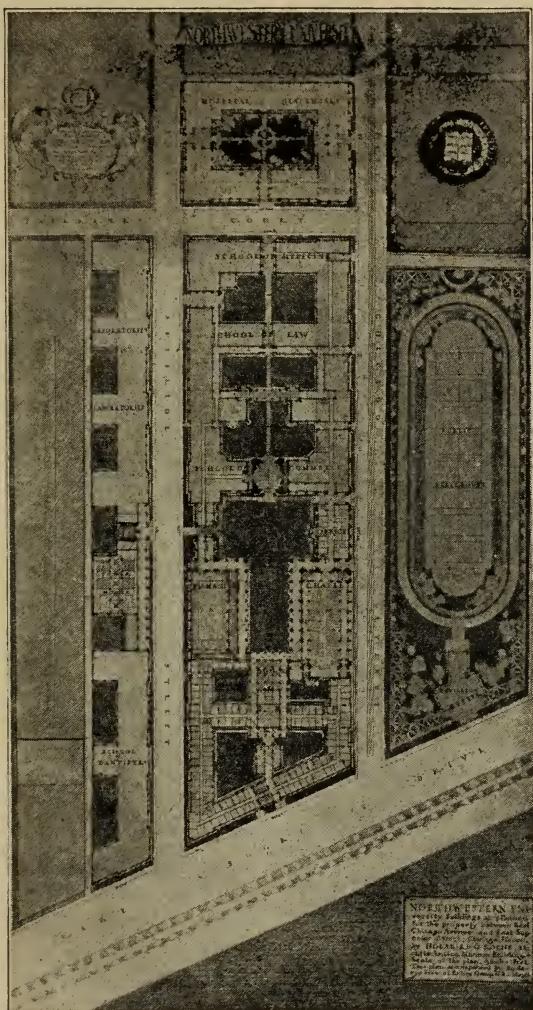
two and one-half times the per foot price of the Farwell and Fairbanks tract. This means that the University will, no doubt, within a year or so after purchasing the site enjoy at least a 100 per cent increase in the valuation, whether buildings are erected on it or not.

The purpose is, of course, to erect on the Chicago campus a group of buildings whose beauty will make them a notable addition to the community and worthy of a high place architecturally among the great universities of the country. The site lends itself admirably to such ambitious plans. Along the eastern side the campus will front on Lake Shore Drive, one of the finest boulevards in the country, with Lake Michigan just beyond. Much of Chicago's wealth is represented by the homes on the Drive and its connecting streets. Near by, to the north, south and west, are many of the beauty spots of Greater Chicago. A large number of buildings are in course of construction in the new North Central District, of which the proposed Chicago campus is a part. These buildings, when completed, will surpass in beauty any which the city now possesses. The Drive runs into Lincoln Park, which, under current alterations, is be-

coming one of the picture spots of the nation. The Chicago campus, therefore, will be midway between lovely Lincoln Park and the Loop district of the city, the liveliest commercial and mercantile mart on earth.

Business men who are in close contact with the present expansion of the city affirm positively that within a short time Northwestern's new campus will be on the northern edge of the city's central business district, just as Lake Street, on which the Northwestern University building now stands, marked the northern boundary of that district a few years ago.

The Chicago campus also stands close to various industries and will act as a substantial co-operative aid to them. From the standpoint of the residents of the Near North Side it also will act as a barrier to the spread of business enterprises to the boulevard and park sections of Chicago, where they naturally would be out of place. The proposed campus site will be a material addition to the so-called Chicago



THE GROUND PLAN OF THE GREATER
NORTHWESTERN CHICAGO CAMPUS,
DESIGNED BY HOLABIRD AND ROCHE

Beautiful, will permit the University to expand along lines extremely desirable, and also allow the various professional schools to render a greater variety of service to the community than is possible under present conditions.

"The Book of Gold"

Last fall Eric Dawson joined the faculty of the Modern Language department. When he came to Evanston he brought with him a "Book of Gold" in which he has imprisoned a really golden story of the war. The following paragraphs about this book are part of an article entitled "Nuggets from the 'Book of Gold'", which appeared in the Sunday Magazine, October 5, 1919, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THERE may be some dispute as to what France, Italy, Japan, the United States and other countries got out of the peace treaty, but there can be no doubt that, for one, Eric A. Dawson, instructor of modern languages at Northwestern University, achieved the particular points he had in mind. Moreover, his acquisition during the meeting of the peace congress at Versailles was the very finest of its kind, although he had innumerable rivals. No less a personage than Prime Minister David Lloyd George has so pronounced.

Mr. Dawson, who occupied a strategic position at the reception desk of the Hotel Crillon, headquarters of the American delegation in Paris, undertook a private negotiation of his own. All persons who wished to see Messrs. Lansing, House and White first applied to him. He arranged their appointments zealously, but he also requested them to write their names or provide some other memento of themselves for his autograph album, which he has poetically christened "Livre d'Or", or "The Book of Gold". The result is a veritable work of art, and also a historical record, the value of which a century hence will be incalculable.

Wishing by all means to obtain the autograph of the fiery little Welshman who guided the British empire triumphantly through the most perilous crisis of its history, Dawson called upon him at his hotel. The prime minister was indisposed, so the album was left with one of his secretaries. On the next day, when Dawson went to get it, he found that Mr. Lloyd George had not only inscribed his name, but had left a message for him.

"Tell the young man", he had instructed the secretary, "that I have looked

at every page in his book and have enjoyed it thoroughly. It is the best book of the kind I have ever seen."

The prime minister had undoubtedly seen a whole library of books of the kind, for it was a rare individual at the peace congress who did not circulate some kind of an album. Interesting likewise was the American's experience with "The Tiger" of France, Georges Clemenceau. On calling at his residence, Dawson was informed that the aged premier, after the attempt to assassinate him, had ceased writing his name in albums. "He doesn't like having people around", explained his secretary. But the secretary, at first idly turning the leaves of "The Book of Gold", quickly became absorbed. "This is no ordinary volume", he said, and promised to break M. Clemenceau's rule and present it to him.

Dawson called for the book the next day, and was informed that the prime minister hadn't finished looking at it, and would like to keep it another day. When the American returned there was "The Tiger's" scrawl at the bottom of a page. He gave his autograph, the secretary said, because of the wealth of records it contained from simple poilus, with whom Dawson had come in contact at the front while serving at a hut of the Foyer du Soldat, the French Y. M. C. A., in Pierrefitte, five miles from the town of St. Mihiel. These soldiers had in large numbers enriched the book with original contributions of verse and prose, besides many drawings and water color sketches.

* * * * *

One of the best pages in the book is contributed by Khan Alai, prime minister of Persia and leader of the Persian peace delegation. He wrote in Persian a quotation from a poem by Sa'di, and being a

finished master of English—"He speaks the most beautiful English I ever heard", says Dawson—provided a translation:
 The sons of Adam are members of one body,
 For they are of one and the same nature;
 When fortune brings distress upon one member,
 The peace of all the others is destroyed;
 O thou, who art careless of thy fellow's grief,
 Shouldst not be called by the name of man.

Subjoined, in the prime minister's own hand, is this graceful testimonial:

"The democratic spirit which underlies these lines, written in the middle of the thirteenth century by the great Persian poet, Sa'di, must give you an idea of the real joy and enthusiasm with which we Persians have welcomed the constitution of the League of Nations, the imperishable work of the noble and much respected President of the United States of America."

On another page stand the signatures of the Belgian signatories of the peace treaty, Prime Minister Hymans, Nolin Jacquemyn and Baron Capelle. Nearby Count Leo L. Tolstoi gives the following quotation from his famous father: "Love is the basis of energy. Love is the reason of life, and the only one with beauty".

Nicholas W. Tchaykovsky, president of North Russia and a relative of Russia's greatest composer, contributes this signed sentiment: "The people of the United States and of the Slavonic countries are the two new elements of civilization that have been brought forward by the world's war to shape the new world".

* * * * *

Turning over the pages, one comes upon the autographs of Oscar S. Straus, financial adviser to President Wilson at the peace congress; of Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, who contributes a bar from his opera, "Cyrano"; of Joseph de Camp, official artist at the peace congress, who supplies a pen portrait of himself; of Louis Barthou, former prime minister of France; of Henry Morgenthau, former American ambassador to Turkey; of Pierre Veber, the great French dramatist; of Owen Wister, American novelist; and of Jo Davidson, sculptor, who contributes a fiercely bewhiskered portrait sketch of his own lineaments.

Gen. Vidal, one of the French com-

manders best known to the American expeditionary force, inserts in his handwriting a copy of an original poem, celebrating the valor of the poilu, which he wrote for one of the French liberty loans.

Among the other autographs are those of John W. Davis, American ambassador to England; Hugh C. Wallace, American ambassador to France; Herbert Hoover, Frank A. Simonds, E. F. Dunne, Ray Stannard Baker, Mrs. Edith O'Shaughnessy, Anne (Mrs. W. K.) Vanderbilt, in charge of the feminine personnel of the American Red Cross in Europe; Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, U. S. N., who made the first airplane flight in history across the Atlantic, and Pierre Navarre, a descendant of Henry IV, who was in charge of the officers' mess at Pierrefitte and who was in charge of "circulation" when the Americans were getting ready for the St. Mihiel drive. He is a captain in the Chasseurs a Cheval, or cavalry, and is, according to Dawson, the most democratic individual possible. "You would never think that he is of royal blood", says his American friend.

Roger Galineau, first violin of the Paris Grand Opera, who was serving in the French army, one day sat down in his room at Pierrefitte and composed a new "Caprice", which he dedicated to Dawson and inscribed in his book.

One of the most golden pages in "The Book of Gold" is that contributed by Jean Richepin, French academician and the first of living French poets. Dawson called at his residence and found the venerable bard preparing to set out for a lecture tour in Switzerland. Dawson requested only his autograph, but what was his delight to find that M. Richepin had also composed and written in the album an original poem, a crude translation of which runs thus:

Upon the bloodstained road with funeral tread,
 Oh, wanderer, a-weary of horrors and
 drunken with darkness,
 March on, march on, and listen to the
 Omnipotent!
 He tells you: "This night cannot be eternal!"
 He tells you: "It bears the day in its own soul!"
 He tells you: "Compel the dawn to be born
 by believing!"

DR. HOUGH'S TRIP WEST

WHEN this number of the Alumni Journal reaches its readers President Hough will be in the midst of a trip along the Pacific coast. He left Chicago January 28th with the following towns in his itinerary: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Salem, San Francisco, Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Dr. Hough is making this trip for the purpose of meeting the Northwestern alumni who are living in the towns mentioned and of bringing to them the latest news from the University.

On December 28 he addressed the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago, and the following description of our president appeared in the Chicago Evening Post of December 29 will be interesting, especially to those who do not know him:

"Last night at the Sunday Evening Club President Lynn Harold Hough of Northwestern University talked on 'America Facing the Future'. His address was a swift and optimistic enumeration of America's possibilities for future greatness.

"President Hough is never still a moment while he is speaking; and he talks so fast, scattering words—especially adjectives—so lavishly, that he gives an impression of almost tireless energy. Slender, dark and determinedly cheerful, he looks like a man who has yet to learn what it is to feel bored. When he speaks he is so keenly interested in his own viewpoint that he probably can without difficulty persuade many people to look at things in his way."

MR. CHRISTINE McGAFFEY FREDERICK, '06, was written up in a quarter-page illustrated article in the New York Evening Sun, and some of the facts regarding her expanding career will interest many fellow alumni.

Mrs. Frederick has become, among her other accomplishments, a full-fledged chautauqua lecturer, having been sent by the government during the war to tour ten states and lecture on conservation and "Keeping House for Uncle Sam". The tour took her from Florida to Chicago and included 120 addresses. Her

lecture material is drawn from her own experiments in applying the principles of scientific management to the home.

Mrs. Frederick is an author as well as a popular lecturer. Her books, "The New Housekeeping" and "Household Engineering", the latter in its third edition, are well known, and some of her material has recently been put into a film by the Pathé people. She also originated a Food Chart to assist housekeepers, even without dietetic training, to plan scientifically "balanced" meals, and is on the contributing staff of a number of periodicals. Another of her interests is the Applecroft Experiment Station, of which she is head. There she and her assistants test many kinds of household inventions and devices for making women's work easier—dish-washers, fireless cookers, and the like. All of this is done in the midst of family and home conditions, for Mrs. Frederick is the mother of four young children, the baby only two, and so she must keep the feet of the household scientist down on the ground of the practical mother.

DR. ALDO MASSAGLIA, a laureate of the Institute of France, a pupil and associate of Dr. Laverin, a professor in the University of Turin, a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Italian Army Medical Corps, decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the Italian Medal of Honor, and the author of numerous contributions to science in the field of tropical medicine and pathology, has reached Chicago. He will be a fellow in the Northwestern University Medical School, where he will spend the academic year in investigational work in continuation of research he has published already.

His trip from Genoa to New York was greatly prolonged by a variety of causes. It is hoped that the arrival of Dr. Massaglia marks the beginning of an exchange of scientific men between the allied countries and the United States. Such an exchange of men of science in the universities of allied countries should lead to new points of contact and to the wider dissemination of those branches of learning which are advancing the frontiers of knowledge.

ARTHUR KENDALL, Dean.

Appeal for Lille University

By PROFESSOR HENRY VAN DYKE

Princeton, December 8, 1919.

To all Americans who love France I make this plea for help for the suffering city of Lille.

Lille is the center of the most populous and formerly the most prosperous industrial district of Northern France. Ten years ago, in 1909, I was there as a university lecturer, and saw something of the teeming, orderly, laborious life of the place. In the city and its adjacent suburbs and towns there were hundreds of thousands of working people; the innumerable shops and factories were in full swing; the university class-rooms and the public schools were alive with the spirit of youth and progress; the medical schools and hospitals were keen on their job; the very air of the place, though smoky like that of Pittsburgh or Cleveland, had the same hopeful, energetic, true republican quality in it which makes the welfare of the whole community the goal of all real advance.

It was a thoroughly French provincial city, you understand, and therefore a better index of the French character than Paris, which has been sometimes spoiled by tourists; but at the same time it had the touch of what we fondly call "the American spirit"—the forward-looking spirit—which made me feel more at home there than in almost any other city of France.

The men of highest intelligence, finest culture, sincerest faith, were the most devoted to the common welfare. The men who worked with their hands went forward eagerly under such guidance. There were labor troubles, of course, but they were never insoluble.

Then what happened? In 1914 the Hunnish hordes descended upon Lille, fierce in their lust of conquest. The city was not defensible from a military point of view, yet it would not surrender, and suffered three days' heavy bombardment. But something worse was in store for it. Lille knew the vilest horrors of German military occupation.

Where were the men of Lille? All of them under 48 years of age were mobi-

lized the very first day of the war, and during four years they fought on one cent a day and never any news from home. Three times the Lillois were sent through the hell of fire at Verdun. Of the 700 students in the university, 125 gave their lives in battle,

What happened to their women and children while these Frenchmen of Lille were on the line of defense, fighting our battle against the Hohenzollern Empire of the World? What happened to their homes, their schools, their hospitals, their factories, while the Germans held them under their brutal power? What did they find when, at last, they came home? Read the story of the occupation of Lille, the DEPORTATIONS, the obscene outrages, the wilful destruction, not of private property, but also of the industrial plants on whose efficiency the workers depend for their living. It was the "sabotage" of a city life.

Of 157 factories working in 1914 only seven or eight are now in operation; the others are still in their gutted condition and awaiting machinery from America.

"Nine out of ten children in Lille show signs of tuberculosis", writes Colonel Mygatt of the American Red Cross.

"The Lille children have suffered during four years in a way that American children have never suffered", writes an American woman, Mrs. Duryea, who knows whereof she speaks. But the hospitals, especially the children's hospitals, are so poor that they cannot always give even cod liver oil free. Yet Lille is trying bravely to go on. She has not lost heart, although she has lost almost everything else. In the recent elections, the men of Lille, by an overwhelming majority, voted against bolshevism. But they need to be helped. Their children must be cared for.

Professor Ernest Dimnet, a distinguished scholar and churchman of France, who represents Yale in Paris and recently was Lowell lecturer in Boston, has come to America to ask aid for the children's hospitals connected with the university mentioned above. The sum

that he wanted on his arrival was small—a hundred thousand dollars—yet he has worked six months without collecting more than a fraction of it. We Americans have many calls to give for good causes, still we have not yet come to "the bottom of the bag." Our "university drives" must not and shall not fail. But it will help, not hinder their success, if we aid a sister university whose endowment perished in the war. Remember that to people who have lost everything the figures published in our press concerning the drives must appear tantalizing.

It is confidently hoped that the alumni of all the American universities will respond. Send your contribution, large or small—a dollar keeps a child in hospital two days—to the editor of this paper or directly to the Lille Fund, care of Henry Clews & Co., Bankers, 15 Broad Street, New York. Give the name of your own university or college in this country. You will like to read it some day, inscribed on the wall of the University of Lille.

In America we believe that France must not die—neither by invasion nor exhaustion. She has bled for the world, but she must not be bled white. The world needs the French Republic. She is our friend. We must help her to stand fast. She is the frontier of freedom. Lille, her northern outpost city, desolate and suffering, has a claim upon our hearts which we cannot deny.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

THE LILLE FUND COMMITTEE consists of Marshal Foch, Cardinal Gibbons, Admiral Sims, William Howard Taft, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry van Dyke, and James Byrne. The committee possesses a rare autograph letter of Marshal Foch, a whole page entirely from his hand, which it will be glad to donate to a responsive American university or college.

A SMALL volume of verse by President Hough has come recently from the Abingdon Press. The volume is called "Flying Over London" and it contains a number of poems that were published in periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic. The following stanza is among that number:

A Query

I wonder if some day I'll write a song
Where lovely words are wedded in pure
joy,
Where living phrases feast and dance
and sing,
Where mighty thoughts speak in high
august tones,
Where human hearts can hear their hopes
and fears
Marching in corridors of haunting speech ;
Where love is scattering sunbeams of red
gold
With glad abandon on the souls of men—
I wonder if some day I'll write a song.

FROM THE PEN OF PAN

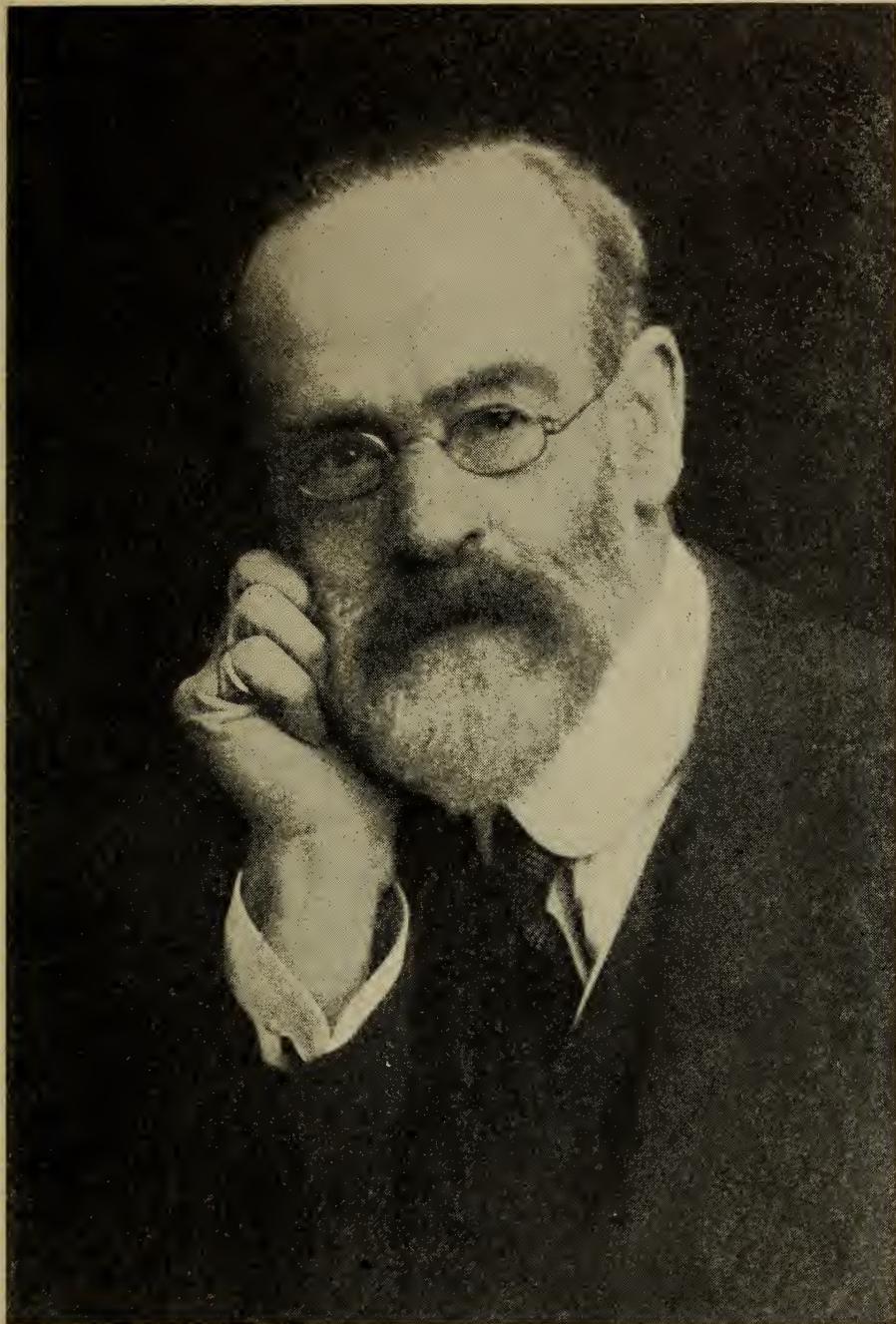
The Pensive Pen

I wish I were the Hottentot,
Not polyglot nor pensive ;
His native spot is nice and hot ;
His wardrobe inextensive.
He never lacks a leafy cot,
Some coals on which his pot is sot ;
A cache concealed in some cool grot,
Of liquor for his daily tot.
(That's strong but inexpensive.)
He pays his grocer scot and lot ;
His guests get gratis what he's got ;
Hicost, says he, is bally rot ;
He is not apprehensive.
So, polyglot and pensive, I
Admire the Hottentot,
Who lives where mercury is high
And other things are not.

Between Ourselves

Do you remember, Central,
That time I called my wife ?
You hooked me up with someone
Who's nothing in my life.
She's nothing in my life at all,
And I am naught to her,
But yet, that fleeting moment,
Ye gods ! how close we were !

It must be splendid, Central,
Your web of life to make,
With threads of conversation
To cut and snarl and break.
Sometimes, with kindness all divine,
You give my prayers success.
Sometimes I piously resign :
"Well, she knows best, I guess."
—K. Preston in *Chicago Daily News*.



WALTER LEAF, HARRIS LECTURER, 1919

YOU might expect, when the head of one of the greatest of the London banks came to an American university to deliver a series of lectures, that the lectures would be on banking or at least

on some phase of business; but it doesn't necessarily follow.

Walter Leaf, chairman—which means the active head, corresponding to president in this country—of the London

County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, an institution which, with its owned branches, has more than \$1,500,000,000 of deposits, came over last fall to lecture at Northwestern University, and he didn't talk about business. His six lectures were on the Troad, the land of ancient Troy.

It happens, however, that while the subject itself is about as remote as anything could be from the affairs of Threadneedle Street, Leaf's knowledge of it has had something considerable to do with those affairs. For Leaf attributes the fact that he has been able to keep going and feeling fit under all the pressure of work during the war, largely to the rest and recreation he has had from his hobby. And among other things which he accomplished in that period was taking over Parr's Bank by the London County and Westminster, a transaction involving some scores of millions of pounds.

It was through an accident, primarily, that Mr. Leaf was led to make himself a specialist in Homer and the studies connected with the Homeric question; and chance also that he went into business.

Although he had taken the highest honors in classics at the University of Cambridge, his studies after his degree were directed rather towards history and economics, as bearing more directly on his business career. But in his twenty-fifth year, an intimate college friend, who had undertaken a school edition of the Iliad, was accidentally drowned, and the publishers asked him to finish the book. That gave him his hobby. He has since written or collaborated on half a dozen other books on classical subjects, including a translation of the Iliad, which was first issued nearly 40 years ago and is still selling at the rate of 10,000 copies a year in America alone.

But since the beginning of the war, in spite of his increased responsibilities at the bank, he has written more than in any corresponding period before—another instance of how the war speeded up production. In that time, he has written a commentary on Strabo's geography of the Iliad, which is now nearly ready to be published and will make a volume of 500 pages or so. On the train back and forth between his country place and the city, he has translated Greek epigrams into

English verse, enough of them to make a volume, which may soon be published.

And he has found time to do some translations from the Persian and Russian.

Leaf's grandfather, and then his father, headed a large dry goods jobbing business in London, and two of his uncles were associated with them. Within a few months, just as Leaf graduated in his twenty-first year, all four of these men died or were incapacitated, and Leaf was compelled to give up thought of the law and take charge of the family business.

"I had a lot to learn", he said the other day. "I had not prepared at all for the work. But I was fortunate in the good men there were about to help me."

Within a few years, Leaf became a director of the old Westminster bank, and in this position he was soon recognized as an energetic and capable progressive in what had been a very conservative directorate. The bank had been disinclined to the new business-getting methods, which some of the other banks were using.

Leaf believed that consolidations and the establishment of new branches was the logical line of development; and he has been a leader in that work.

Some of the results of it may be seen in these facts about the London County, Westminster and Parr's, as it now is: It has more than 800 branches of its own in the United Kingdom. It has several continental branches. It owns the Ulster Bank, in Ireland, with more than 300 branches. And it has large holdings in at least one large bank in the dominions.

Several years before the war began Leaf had merged his dry goods jobbing business with another of the same kind in order to give more of his time to banking. When the war began he was deputy chairman of the bank. Then, still early in the war, he was made permanent chairman.

"I went through the war doing more work than I ever had, and at the same time feeling as well as ever", says Leaf, "and I think it was largely due to the fact that I did a vigorous and comparatively short day's work at the office every day, and then closed my mind to business."

"I go to the bank about 11 in the

morning. Before that I attend to my personal correspondence at home. I work at the bank from 11 until 4 or 5, more often 5. Most of the time is taken up in conferences. Everything possible, of course, is delegated, and only a small correspondence is left for me to handle. And to economize time on this—it will surprise you, I expect—I type my own letters. It takes a little more time than it would to dictate them, but not as much, I believe, as it would to dictate and get the letters transcribed. And I never have to wait to sign my mail.

"There was a time when I frequently saved up some things to think over after leaving the office, but I found that late work on them was rarely satisfactory.

"Now, when I shut up my office, I shut everything up in it. I get immediately onto something different—the Greek epigrams, on the train, for instance.

"Anything else that I happen to be interested in does as well. The essential thing is to have some vivid interest or interests outside of business, and get absorbed in them as much of the time out of business hours as possible. Anyone who thinks it doesn't help ought to try it."—*Alfred Pittman, System for February, 1920.*

THE Summer School of the College of Liberal Arts will start on June 28 and close on August 21. During this period of eight weeks it will be possible for a student to gain from nine to eleven hours of credit. Dean Flickinger will remain in Evanston to direct the work, and he is planning to provide a wider range of courses than hitherto has been feasible.

The Department of Physical Education, the work of which has been developed and extended during the past year, will give a number of courses. Such summer courses in physical education as were given formerly were given by the Oratory School.

Last summer there were 350 students registered in the College of Liberal Arts, a gain of 150 over the previous year. A larger enrollment is expected this year.

Marguerite Bigelow Wilkinson, ex-Arts, is the author of a book of poems entitled, "New Voices," published by Macmillan.

IS THE UNIVERSITY AN INTELLECTUAL FOCUS?

IT is the peculiar and inestimable privilege of a university to be the intellectual focus of the community in which it is situated. Focus? The word in its transference from one language to another and in the process of attrition to which words, like pebbles on a beach, are subjected by time, has lost most of the warm suggestiveness that its metaphorical use once possessed. It meant hearth, or fireplace, the homely, comfort-giving center of household activity, about which gathered the daily interests, the cares and joys of the family. When we say that Northwestern should furnish a focus for Evanston we do not mean that the University seeks to dispute the province of our valiant community kitchen, whose ovens and thermos containers are helping families to maintain a festive board despite decamping cooks and old Gen. H. C. L. But we do imply that the community may confidently look to the University for light and warmth in matters of the mind.

Is Northwestern exercising to the fullest degree its privilege of serving the community? Is it doing all that a great university can do to help its students become truly cultured men and women? Who would say so?

It was the custom until 1917 to print in the annual University Catalogue two or three pages headed "Public Lectures and Concerts". The lists used to be prefaced with the statement: "Many lectures and evening courses and concerts, open to students and the general public, are given under the auspices of the University or of its various organizations".

This sounded well and at first glance the program of intellectual entertainment thus offered to students and the Evanston public seemed generous. Closer examination, however, reveals the fact that the invitation was subject to a somewhat Pickwickian interpretation. The "Papers Read Before the Modern Language Club" are erudite discussions prepared for the delectation of the members of the three modern language departments, and neither students nor public could stay awake were they invited to attend. "The Lectures Before the University Guild

are delivered before the members of the Guild and their friends", thus being open neither to students nor to the general public. Other groups of lectures, such as those before the Engineering Society, the Sigma Xi Society, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft, are indeed open to all who will go, but I believe that I am correct in saying that the attendance is largely confined to those interested in the societies in question. The groups headed "Lectures, School of Commerce", "Lectures and Recitals, School of Oratory", "Lectures in Garrett Biblical Institute", "Artists' Series of Concerts in the School of Music", by reason of being given in Chicago, or in halls of limited seating capacity, or to audiences who pay admission fees, can not carry any wide appeal to the popular audiences suggested by the catalogue statement. Deducting, finally, addresses delivered on such special occasions as the Day of Prayer for Colleges and the exercises of Commencement Week, we are left, in the year 1915-16, the last year in which the catalogue recorded such lectures, with the Harris lectures and four other "Lectures Before the Students of the College of Liberal Arts", viz.: "The English Mind", Rev. John Gardner; "The French Mind", Prof. F. C. L. van Steenderen; "Ancient Irish Poetry", Prof. Kuno Meyer; "The Great War and Peace," Hamilton Holt. Not a very abundant banquet of extra-curriculum pabulum, is it, offered by the University to its largest and most essential body of students and the Evanstonians at its gates?

I do not need to argue that for a university to invite men of intellectual eminence to speak from its platforms is one of the most obvious and practicable methods of widening its influence and increasing its reputation. Who can doubt that the Harris lectures have been a good investment in reputation and good will? Or that if the University had at its disposal other funds to be similarly used the returns would be correspondingly increased?

Various attempts have been made to meet the opportunity so plainly presented. In 1916-17 a series of faculty lectures was offered, which seemed successful enough to warrant more programs of the

same sort. One or another department of the faculty has occasionally arranged for lectures in its own field. In particular, the Department of English has brought to the campus a number of men well known as authors, critics or scholars of literature. The list of speakers, with their subjects, is as follows:

- 1912—Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard University, "American Humor and Satire".
- 1913—Prof. J. A. Lomax, of the University of Texas, "Cowboy Songs".
- 1914—Alfred Noyes, the English poet, "The Future of Poetry."
- Prof. P. D. Sherman, of Oberlin College, "Shakespeare's London".
- 1915—Mr. C. J. Woodbury, "Emerson as He Was" (in co-operation with the School of Oratory).
- Prof. Kuno Meyer, of the University of Berlin, "Ancient Irish Literature" (included in the University list, but arranged and financed by the department).
- Sir Walter Raleigh, of Oxford University, "Lives of Poets".
- 1916—Prof. W. A. Neilson, of Harvard University, "Religion in Shakespeare" (to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death).
- 1917—Alfred Noyes, readings from his verse.
- W. W. Gibson, the English poet, readings from his verse (in co-operation with the Department of German).
- 1918—Prof. Fernand Baldensperger, of the Sorbonne, "French Enthusiasm for America on the Eve of the French Revolution".
- 1919—Walter Hampden, the actor, "Hamlet."
- Hugh Walpole, the novelist, "Creating a Novel".

The department has assumed the entire financial responsibility for these lectures, except in the case of the Neilson lecture, where an appropriation was made from university funds, and the Woodbury and Gibson lectures, where the expenses were shared with other departments. It has, of course, been necessary in some instances to charge admission to make expenses, but the financial success of especially popular lectures has made possible the offering of others without admission fees. In addition the department has been glad to give its support to lecturers presented by the Drama Club in Fisk Hall, for instance, the poets John Masefield and W. B. Yeats. These

ventures have proved, on the whole, highly successful, Noyes and Walpole, in particular, speaking to large houses. The immediate effect of the presence of such men in the stimulation of interest in their work has been shown by the sudden increase in calls for their books at the University Library and the Evanston Public Library.

This article is intended to bring to the attention of the alumni and friends of Northwestern a real need and a real opportunity. Is it too much to hope that when a considerable part of the funds to be added to the endowment have been used for the erection of a handsome and commodious chapel and auditorium, some small part may be devoted to providing an income which may be used to enable our students and community to see and hear leaders of thought and action, the men who are providing the world's reading and shaping the world's thinking?

ROBERT G. MARTIN.

THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNAE OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

ON November 8, 1919, the Associate Alumnae held a meeting at the North Shore Hotel for the election of officers and the enunciation of future plans. The officers chosen to serve until October, 1920, are:

President, Amy Olgen Parmelee (Mrs. E. N.), Arts '04, 2801 Harrison St., Evanston.

1st Vice President, Helen B. Latham (Mrs. C. R.), Arts '92, 1106 Judson Ave., Evanston.

2nd Vice President, Dr. A. Lindsay Wynecoop, Woman's Medical '95, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago.

3rd Vice President, Claudine W. Macdonald (Mrs. G. B.), Arts '10, Orat. '13, 132 Main St., Evanston.

Secretary, Frances Pierce Richardson (Mrs. Frank), Arts '00, 2712 Harrison St., Evanston.

Treasurer, Enid Hennessey, Arts '08, 228 Lockwood Ave., Chicago.

Assistant Treasurer, Edith Thompson Fry (Mrs. A. C.), Arts '00, 1629 Hinman Ave., Evanston.

Later in November Mrs. Latham gave a tea at her home to which she invited women who had been active in alumni affairs and who had maintained a large acquaintance among Northwestern

women. As the result of Mrs. Latham's effort and the co-operation of many of the women who were her guests, the membership of the Associate Alumnae has grown to over three hundred.

Membership in the Associate Alumnae is not limited to graduates. Any woman who has spent one semester in any school of the University may join the ranks of the Alumnae. It is hoped that the list of members will contain the names of all former women students who are actively interested in the life and welfare of Northwestern. The dues are one dollar a year, collected for the purpose of having funds with which to keep the members informed of meetings and other activities of the Association. The *raison d'être* of the Associated Alumnae, as expressed in the constitution, is to "further projects of interest to women of the University and to promote friendly relations between the Alumnae of all departments".

The third Monday in each month has been chosen as the day on which a tea is to be held to which all the Alumnae are welcome. In November and December teas were held in Harris Hall. On January 19th all the women met at the Chicago College Club. The expenses of these meetings are met by groups of women who act as the hostesses. A luncheon will be held in Chicago in March and a large representation from each school is expected.

Although Northwestern women are members with the men of alumni clubs in different cities, it is the hope of the executive committee of the Associate Alumnae that the women will organize, in addition, their own clubs and affiliate with the home organization.

In pushing the cause of the Associate Alumnae the women have no desire to withdraw from general alumni activities. On the other hand, they feel that only as a closely organized body can they further the cause of Northwestern women. Plans for the housing of women students are being talked of; the Liberal Arts faculty has granted the fraternity members the same privilege that the men enjoy, namely, that of having their own home; a woman's building and a gymnasium are needed. There is a big work ahead of the Associate Alumnae.

University Athletics

BASKETBALL—1919-1920

AFTER losing their first two conference basketball games this year Northwestern showed a reversal of form and by putting up a stubborn fight, the like of which has not been seen for a couple of years, conquered Minnesota's last year's conference champions.

The first game was played January 3rd at Minneapolis, when the Gophers started their drive toward another pennant by beating Northwestern 19 to 12. The first half was slow, with Minnesota doing the bulk of the scoring. This half ended 14 to 3 against Northwestern. However, a semi-comeback was staged in the last half, when Northwestern outplayed Minnesota at all stages, but were unable to throw baskets. Langenstein, center, played the best game in this contest.

Iowa was the next opponent and they displayed a very much unexpected strength. Having been rated as an inferior team they carried the role of a "dark horse" to a successful termination for them but an uncomfortable result for Northwestern. Lack of team work was the main trouble. Bellows displayed a fighting spirit in this battle that kept the score as close as it was.

Stung by the Iowa defeat Northwestern came forth to battle Minnesota on January 19th with a new spirit and a new fight. Saunders, a sophomore, who had not started a conference game, was injected into the battle at forward, and with the aid of Captain Wilcox, Daley, Ligare and Langenstein carried the game to the conference champions and shoved them in the discard in a five minute overtime game.

The Minnesota game was replete with thrills. Captain Wilcox scored the first basket, and from then on scores went at a premium. The battle started fast and increased in speed as it progressed. At the end of half time Northwestern led 13 to 10. After the intermission the game grew even more interesting. As the half closed, Oss, Minnesota's star man, dribbled past Ligare and Daley and threw a basket, tying the count at 22 all. The timer's gun stopped proceedings for the

time being. In the five minute overtime period Minnesota was the first to score. Wilcox next threw a foul basket, Saunders then cinched the game with a beautiful basket from mid-floor. Wilcox, to make it sure, dropped in another foul basket and John Daley closed the scoring with a field basket. The timer then put an end to one of the greatest games ever seen on the Northwestern gymnasium floor.

J. N. ELLIOTT.

SWIMMING PROSPECTS FOR 1919-20 AS COMPARED WITH THE SEASON OF 1918-19

LAST year our swimming dropped below former years as most of the men of ability went in war service. Captain-elect Harry Grove went into the Air Service and received his commission. Max Hayford, Sidney Huguenan, Paul Post and B. J. Martin were all in the Navy. They all received commissions. Al Lindsey was "over there" with the Marines, and the only letter man to get back in time for the conference last year was M. Branower, who was mustered out of the Army in January. With a bunch of raw material to work on, Coach Robinson rounded them into shape and came within a few points of winning for the sixth time, but Chicago managed to win out by a close score of 46 to 42.

The prospects of a championship team were very good at the beginning of the 1919-20 season, but since then three of our best men have been found ineligible. Ex-Captain Gerdin, the mainstay in the 40 and 200 breast and 150 back, is under the ban. C. Knight, the fastest of the 40 and 100 yard men, is also down, as is P. Halley, a good man in the 40, 220 and 440. With these men out the rest of the fellows will have to double up on events, and it is going to be hard going for the remainder of the year.

Three meets have already been held so far, one against the Chicago Athletic Association, which they won. The varsity won the varsity-alumni meet by a narrow margin, winning in both swimming and water basketball. Some of the old-timers to take part were: Ex-Captain

V. Johnson, who won the 100 swim in the fast time of 57 3/5; ex-Captain D. Scoles, who won the 150 back stroke in 206 3/5; Harry Schlosser, who won the plunge in faster time than he made when in school in 1911-12-13, going the length in 41 seconds.

The relay, composed of Johnson, George, Pritzker and Van Vlissingen for the alumni, was nosed out by the varsity in the fast time of 122. The water basketball game was a regular water dog fight and ended with the varsity winning by 6 to 4. Ex-Captain Marquardt, ex-Captain Scoles, Van Vlissingen, D. Wood, W. Hayford and E. George represented the alumni.

The third meet of the season was with the Milwaukee Athletic Club, in which they won 35 to 33 and lost in water basketball 14 to 1. We were unfortunate in this meet as six of the regulars were sick and unable to take part, as the "flu" had them by the heels. Our first conference meet ought to see these men well and able to take part again.

The regular line-up for our meets from now on will be:

160 Relay		
Capt. Grove	Subs.	
M. Hayford	H. Richter	
A. Lindsey	Vinnidge	
Branower	Flack	
Fancy Diving		
S. Huguenan	Trumbo	
A. Crawley	Rossiter	
40 Yard Swim		
Branower	Richter	
Lindsey	Flack	
200 Yard Breast		
Daniels	Martin	Lowery
220 Yard Swim		
Grove	Branower	
Hayford	Gotlieb	
Plunge		
Post	Scarborough	Burkhart
150 Yard Back		
Hayford	Martin	
Daniels	Penfield	
100 Yard Swim		
Lindsey	Branower	
Grove	Richter	
440 Yard Swim		
Grove	Branower	
Hayford	Flack	

The water basketball games should prove very interesting, as this sport has been in the discard for two years, and all the schools are trying hard to bring it up to the old bathing standard. This year's team is captained by M. Branower, a small but fast forward with a

good eye. Max Hayford, Al Lindsey and Sid Huguenan are the other deep water men. Hathaway, G. Penfield, Lowery, Post, Flack, Martin and Burkhart are the men to work in the shallow water.

The schedule for the remainder of the season is:

- Jan. 28, C. A. A., Chicago.
- Feb. 14, Iowa, Evanston.
- Feb. 21, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee.
- Feb. 28, Wisconsin, Evanston.
- Mar. 13, Illinois, Champaign.
- Mar. 18-19, Conference, Evanston.

TOM ROBINSON.

INDOOR TRACK

THE official call for indoor track, set for January 6th, brought forth forty-two candidates for honors on the cinder path. Among this number were five members of last year's indoor team and three of the 1918 team. With these men as a nucleus, Northwestern should be well represented in all the big track meets this season. For the first time in the past three years the Purple will have a balanced team for dual competition.

In order to get a line on the material, a dual meet was arranged among the varsity candidates and the affair was called the Purple and White meet. Bruce DeSwarte was named captain of the Purple and Albert Ferries of the White squad. This meet was held January 17th in the gymnasium. Every event was hotly contested and fairly good marks were made. Bruce DeSwarte was the individual star of the meet, scoring ten points with firsts in the one- and two-mile runs.

On January 21st the varsity team met the Illinois Athletic Club in a dual meet in the Northwestern gymnasium and was defeated by a score of 60 to 30. DeSwarte again was the individual point winner, taking first in his favorite events, the mile and two mile runs. Blocki, a sophomore, won the half mile in fast time. The meet did much to give the varsity men the experience that is so necessary to make track men finished performers.

The next meet will be with the Chicago Athletic Association in our gymnasium on Wednesday night, February 11th, and will be followed by a varsity-freshman meet the following Saturday.

On February 28th Purdue comes to Evanston for a dual meet, and on March 6th Northwestern goes to Champaign to compete in the Annual Relay Carnival conducted by the University of Illinois. The following Saturday, March 13th, the team goes to Madison to meet the University of Wisconsin, and the indoor track season ends with the Western Indoor Conference Meet in our gymnasium on March 19th and 20th.

Northwestern will be represented by the following men in the standard conference events:

	50 Yard Dash
Poliak	Stevenson
Spray	Adams
Borchers	Davis
DeSwarte	Smothers
Blocki	
Young	440 Yard Run
Borchers	Ferries
Ferries	Spray
Blocki	
DeSwarte	One-Half Mile Run
Townley	Smothers
Inkster	Young
Davis	
Linn	Two Mile Run
Young	Smothers
Townley	Pole Vault
Wilson	Kirkpatrick
Patterson	Caldwell
	Blanchard
	Borchers
	Smothers
	Watkins
	Engell

CHARLES W. BACHMAN,
Track Coach.

December 30, 1919.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Department of Chemistry has received a grant of \$3,500 from the Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Fund of the United States Government. This fund is for the purpose of supporting research leading to the development of new metallo-organic compounds which may prove of therapeutic value in the treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system.

A plan of co-operation has been worked out between the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Northwestern whereby all pharmacological work will be done by the first named institution and the synthesis of new compounds by Minnesota, Illinois and Northwestern in co-operation.

"A GREAT ADVENTURE"

Pearl Le Compte, Oratory, recently began her work at the University of Oklahoma. Not only can Miss Le Compte produce a well staged play, but she can write with the charm of an accomplished raconteur.

IT is usually not until a woman has done a thing that she begins to search for the reasons for doing it. Most of us are producing plays because of a love for life intensified, a hunger to live and help others live more abundantly. Aristotle's *Katharsis*, romantic relief, and the joy of myriad-mindedness are all involved. The opportunity for synthesizing and socializing all art forms, the satisfaction that comes from creative work in the fascinating mediums of tone, color, form, and human personality combined, make of each new play a Great Advantage. The very limitations involved in amateur dramatics are a spur to inventive genius and romantic daring. To plunge oneself, mind, body, and soul, into the play-world for several weeks, to "hold on" during the last eatless, sleepless, hopeless days, "when there's nothing in you except the will", etc., to emerge after the last successful performance (and they always are successful), filled with the peace that follows creative throes; to clear away the properties, but not the memories, and to dive again into another one—it is to live richly, though it may not be temporarily.

Last year, in looking over casts of plays we have produced, and noting the number of men from those casts who had died in service, thereby, in some cases, desolating the lives of girls in the same casts, I wondered how much of the same spirit that had first led them into school dramatics had gone with them into the World Tragedy, how much of ethics and morals, joy in experiencing and achieving, heightened imagination for seeing a thing straight and whole.

Specifically, as to what I have been doing in educational dramatics: In Washburn College, Kansas, besides the class and club plays, we had a democratic dramatic club, to which membership was coveted above all other organizations, and was earned through ability to work and act. One or two try-out plays in the fall,

a "big play" in the city theater, after holidays, and a Shakespearian play in the campus outdoor theater in the spring, was the schedule. In the latter production Kansas weather always infused an exciting element of chance. One year there was the unexpected spectacle of Birnam Woods coming to Dunsinane when rain began to fall on the forest of Arden, and the portable part of it was carried into the college auditorium, where the performance proceeded.

The dramatic productions we dared to give in a social center of a congested part of Chicago seemed to me more valuable for the by-products, as good English, gentler manners, fair play, than for their merit as expressions of art. I like to remember the boy who shyly confessed that his first inspiration to make something of himself came from the realization that he "looked nice", as Oberon in his blue cambric costume.

The new high school in San Antonio, Texas, had an enormous auditorium, of difficult acoustics, a cavernous stage and loads of scenery that had been painted for a vaudeville stage. It did not have any available place for a little theater. We decided we would have to do big things so perfectly in all details that they would be a definite educational contribution for the school community, including the grade schools who turned out en masse for the class and dramatic club plays.

The audiences were prepared by reading the plays in the English and Expression classes, and portions of them in the grade schools. "Quality Street", carefully staged, costumed, and acted, went over. The military note was like an echo, vitalizing the past, in that cantonment city. In this and other plays we repainted and reconstructed, bit by bit, our flamboyant scenery.

"The Fortune Hunter" brought out a group of inconspicuous boys in the village characters. In this and most of the other plays we worked out a double cast of girls, thus dividing honors and providing understudies. The casts alternated in the two or four performances. This took no extra time for rehearsals and proved practicable in every way. Casts we selected through try-outs—a painful but unavoidable proceeding.

"Green Stockings", set back fifty years, set and costumed accordingly, and rewritten in the last act, makes a charming play, good material for developing purity of diction and grace of manner. Again, inconspicuous young people were charming in hoop-skirts or gaitered trousers and high stocks. Tapestry and mahogany, brocade and cheesecloth, mixed with brains furnished by the art department, made an artistic unity that woke the city up to what we were trying to do.

"The Boomerang", our next venture, and "Green Stockings" were the best-liked productions of those we gave at the army camps. Subtle lines that were lost on the school audiences were caught up there, disproving the general belief that one had to play down to the soldiers. One recreation hall secured a cyclorama in order that we might bring our plays out to them; another hung the large neutral rugs from the floors as our background.

"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", with scenario written, scenes and costumes designed, lighting planned, by the students, was produced in pantomime. Again, most of the forty thieves were those students who were too mild to have ever otherwise come into the limelight. Their entrance into the cave was a thrilling and glorious riot of barbaric color. This we helped a country school produce later in the season and I know of its having found its way to a little mission school in Virginia Blue Mountains. Pantomime has infinite possibilities in amateur dramatics.

In order to unify the school and community spirit by giving an opportunity for all to rally around a great ideal, and to break away from repeating Broadway successes, as well as to provide the means for later dramatic experimentations, we conceived the plan of converting the curving river bank on our school grounds, and the rising land beyond, into an outdoor amphitheater, than which I am sure there is none more beautiful and unique in the country. The quiet surface of the stream gives perfect acoustic properties and is so lighted that a reflection of the stage is mirrored in the water. Here this spring we produced Mackaye's "Jeanne D'Arc", with a preliminary torch lighted processional through the grounds, across the

mediaeval bridges and across the stage grounds, in commemoration of the 8th of May processional by which Orleans has for four hundred years celebrated its release by The Maid.

The gratification of the parents that their sons or daughters were soldiers or peasants in this play, the deep and religious sincerity of the major and minor characters reminded one of the Oberammergau. "Work, work, and God will work", the student body took for its motto in the labor of head, heart and hands that went into the making of the theater and this production.

We felt the need for a Little Theater, more of a repertory than an experimental one, in San Antonio, for the boys and girls who went out of the school but who still wanted to do and see good plays. An ideal playhouse was available, built since 1860; we laid plans, then the scenes of two of us who were most interested shifted to other localities.

I am too new in the University of Oklahoma to know yet what I am going to do in dramatics. I hope I am going to do "Milestones," with the co-operation of the other Fine Arts Departments; also "The Shepherd," of Olive Tilford Dargan. They are good reconstruction material.

I have hopes of a portmanteau set that can be used in a small recital hall here, particularly for the benefit of summer school students, teachers from the high schools, and that can also be taken by university players to small towns of Oklahoma that draw their lyceum numbers from the Fine Arts Department. If this materializes the first thing we will produce in the Little Theater will be my dramatization of "The Heart of O Sono San"; the second will be a try-out of the Russian plan of dramatizing scenes from novels linked up by the reading between scenes of the necessary narration, "The Battle of the Strong", for example.

MRS. MARTHA FOOTE CROW, former Dean of Women of the College of Liberal Arts, is engaged in writing a life of Frances E. Willard for a large eastern publishing house. Miss Willard was a student at the Northwestern Female College, and later she became the President of the College.

PLAY PRESENTATION IN THE SCHOOL OF ORATORY

Since the fall of 1915 the School of Oratory has been developing courses in the presentation of plays. The growing interest in little theater experiments, community theater plans, college dramatics and public school plays has increased the demand for men and women who are able to direct these movements. Miss Winifred Ward, Oratory '05, Ph.B., Chicago University, is giving the courses in Play Presentation in the Oratory School. The following article presents briefly her ideas regarding the training of directors for community theaters.

SPECIAL study of community problems is to be a part of the work of the class in Play Presentation of the School of Oratory this year. With the increased interest in dramatic activity since the war, there will be an ever widening opportunity for dramatic directors, and the students in the play class are being trained to meet this need.

The auditorium is the laboratory, where plays are presented, discussed, and then presented again with improved interpretation; where problems in stage settings are worked out on the stage model; where experiments are made with color combinations; where the art of make-up is studied.

An efficient director must have a wide knowledge of available dramatic material, and to this end the students are required to read and report upon many plays. Thus, from their own reading, from the reports of one another, and from the plays given in class—about one a week—a good bibliography is made for future use.

Aside from the plays themselves, books and magazine articles concerning the new ideals in stage settings and lighting systems, community drama problems and how they have been worked out in various places, the directing of children's plays, and other important subjects, are read and discussed.

The development of the drama is traced from the Greek plays of the fifth century B. C. down to modern times, and one play representative of each important period is produced. Last year the Greek

play was the Alcestis of Euripides, and the dignity and sincerity with which it was played made it the most impressive play of the year.

Much attention is given to the study of one-act plays, partly because of the large amount of available material, and partly because that type of play is coming more and more into favor for amateur and little theater use. Several full-evening plays are presented during the last half of the year, and many more are read and discussed.

The acquirement of a stage model this year has been of inestimable value to the class. The stage equipment in Annie May Swift Hall is so inadequate that until a new stage is built it is quite necessary to work out stage settings on a small scale. Therefore, Mr. Carroll French, the artist who designed the South Bend Little Theater, was asked to build a stage model for experimentation. The result is a beautiful little stage, with a proscenium arch 18 inches wide and a floor measurement 24 by 32 inches. With the type of stage setting designed by Mr. French, the same units can be used to set a palace, a forest, a kitchen, a drawing-room—anything, in fact, which may be needed. One day some member of the class may work out the homely cottage scene for "Trifles"; the next, another student will set the beautiful scene of "The Tents of the Arabs".

Oyster-gray is the color used for the stage and the various units, and, lighted by the color-impression lighting system which is one of the important features of the model, beautiful effects are constantly obtained.

In the not too distant future, it is hoped that the value of the class to the students can be made very much greater by the building of a model stage for Annie May Swift Hall. With such a stage the performances given will be vastly more artistic; and, more than that, the students who go out from the class as dramatic directors will carry with them standards of art which will be worthy and far-reaching.

A timely article by Professor Schaub appeared in the *Journal of Political Economy* for January, 1920. The subject of the article is "Regulation of Rentals During the War Period."

PROF. CURTIS LEAVES THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Dr. Harry A. Curtis, Professor of Organic Chemistry, has accepted a position as assistant to the manager of the International Coal By-products Company of New Jersey. Dr. Curtis will have charge of all the developmental work of the company.

The practical application of chemical research to large scale production requires not only a knowledge of organic chemistry, but also an understanding of certain phases of engineering. During the war Professor Curtis served in the developing of nitrogen-fixation plants that were built with the intention of giving the United States an independent source of supply of fertilizers and explosives.

"Professor Curtis' departure is a distinct loss to Northwestern University. While he has been here but a short time, he made himself felt a force in the local department. Particularly is it a blow to certain larger plans of the department of chemistry, in which it was sought in the near future to tie up the Northwestern department of chemistry with the large industrial development of the period. Specifically, it was planned, as soon as space afforded, to establish industrial fellowships maintained by the big manufacturing interests of Chicago, in which the university would extend its equipment and trained men to these industries in the solution of some of the numerous scientific problems that confront almost every industry.

"The loss by the university of its most efficient men to the more attractive opportunities of the industrial world is one of the current tragedies of higher education. 'What becomes of the intellectual children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of that teacher who is forced out of the professorial ranks because the emphasis of the times is upon the present and not the future, upon present industrial success, rather than the future well-being of society as a whole?'"

The university has secured Dr. Frank C. Whitemore of the University of Minnesota as Dr. Curtis's successor. Dr. Whitemore is an authority on the subject of mercurial organic compounds.

Inventions That Came Too Late

AN article entitled "War Inventions That Came Too Late," by Frank Parker Stockbridge, appeared in the November number of Harper's Magazine. Northwestern alumni will be interested in what Mr. Stockbridge said about the gas that was invented by Professor W. Lee Lewis, head of the Chemistry Department:

First in the list, not only because in itself it epitomizes the romance of chemistry, but because its discovery has placed forever in the hands of the United States the most powerful weapon of war ever wielded, is Lewisite.

Lewisite is a gas so deadly that it has seventy-two times the killing power of the most deadly gas used in the war. When the armistice was signed the United States had manufactured and on hand enough of this poison to kill the entire German army and was making it at the rate of ten tons a day. The United States, moreover, was the only power that participated in The Hague Peace Conferences that was not bound by The Hague Convention against the use of poison gas in war. Germany, the first to violate this rule of war, had been one of the first to ratify it; America, on the advice of the late Captain Mahan, had declined to bind herself not to use poison gas.

Acting on the principle we had announced in 1900, that the use of gas was more humane than the use of bombs, bullets, or high explosives, and infinitely more humane than the torpedo, our government was preparing literally to smother the German army. We were making all of the gases that had been used by any of the combatants, and in addition we had Lewisite. We had in preparation, too, huge mobile guns for hurling shells filled with gas to incredible distances, and, even more wonderful, we had all but perfected and were preparing to manufacture automatic apparatus for dropping containers of this new poison from the air, at a distance of a hundred miles or more from our base of operations.

The chemical secret of Lewisite has not been disclosed. It is the invention

of Prof. W. Lee Lewis, who left the chair of chemistry at Northwestern University to serve as a captain in the Ordnance Department and was assigned to duty with the chemists of the Bureau of Mines, who conducted American poison-gas researches in the early stages of our war participation. While on this duty in the laboratories at American University, Captain Lewis put together a chemical compound that had never before been recorded and which, in its peculiarly toxic effects, acts upon the human system in a manner different from any known poison.

No secret of all the war secrets was more carefully guarded than this discovery. The substance itself was known in the official records only as 'G-34.' Curious inquirers were told that G-34 was "methyl", a word that has no relation to the actual stuff. Only a few officers in the Division of Chemical Warfare knew anything about it, and fewer still had any conception of its potency and purpose.

Lewisite is described as "an oily liquid of an amber color and the odor of geranium blossoms". It is highly explosive, and on contact with water it bursts into flame. Let loose in the open air, it diffuses into a gas which kills instantly on the inhalation of the smallest amount that can by any means be measured. A single drop of the liquid on the hand causes death in a few hours, the victim dying in fearful agony. The pain on contact is acute and almost unendurable. It acts by penetrating through the skin or, in the gaseous form, through the lung tissue, poisoning the blood, affecting in turn the kidneys, the lung tissue, and the heart.

When the armistice was signed the United States had on hand one hundred and fifty tons of this stuff, enough to poison half the population of the country. Today there is none in existence except a few carefully guarded samples in the possession of the Bureau of Mines and the War Department; even the buildings in which it was made and the machinery used in its manufacture have been utterly destroyed.

ABOUT DIRECTOR HAYFORD

In the last number of the Alumni Journal mention was made of the work that Director Hayford of the College of Engineering did during his months in Washington. The following letters were received by President Hough. They tell how the United States Government regards Mr. Hayford's services:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Ordnance
Washington, D. C.

October 14, 1919.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department desires to express its appreciation for the work done by Dr. J. F. Hayford of the Northwestern University. The work done by Dr. Hayford has been a great contribution to the efficiency of the gunnery of the United States Navy.

The Bureau of Ordnance particularly appreciates the generosity and patriotic spirit of the officers of your institution in allowing Dr. Hayford to give considerable time and effort to the Government. You may be recompensed in knowing that the time of Dr. Hayford, thus given, has resulted in efficiently solving a very important scientific problem for the United States Navy.

Sincerely yours,
RALPH EARLE.

President Lynn Harold Hough,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Standards
Washington

October 11, 1919.

President Lynn Harold Hough,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois.

My dear President Hough:

I am taking this opportunity to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Professor Hayford to the Bureau of Standards and the Navy Department during the war.

Among the many problems presented to the Bureau of Standards was one coming from the Navy Department, the solution of which involved sufficient mathematical and mechanical ability to cope with problems in connection with the gyrostat. Professor Hayford and his associates have not only solved to the satisfaction of the Navy Department the problem presented, but have secured data and developed devices which we now see will have many important applications in aviation, in navigation, and in the industries.

There is another side of the matter to which I would also call your attention. The Bureau of Standards is a scientific institution very closely related to the sci-

tific work of the universities, as well as that of the industries. It cannot expect to secure permanently many of the individuals who are best suited to solve different problems. The bringing of these experts to the Bureau temporarily not only tends to establish better relations between the institutions from which they come and the scientific work of the government, but is often of the greatest value in placing the government work on the high plane which it should always maintain. Professor Hayford's presence at the Bureau has been of the utmost benefit to our scientific staff in this respect, and hence we are doubly indebted to you for his services. I sincerely trust that the cordial relations now existing between your institution and the Bureau of Standards may be continued.

With kindest regards and again thanking you for the assistance, which I know has been made at a sacrifice to the University, I remain,

Yours very truly,
S. W. STRATTON,
Director.

FACULTY NOTES

ARTHUR L. C. BROWN, head of the English Department of the College of Liberal Arts, was the chairman of the English section of the Modern Language Association meeting that was held at Columbus, Ohio, December 29, 30 and 31. He also read a paper entitled "Finn and the Goblin." This is a part of a series of studies in which he is engaged, and which demonstrate the origin of the Holy Grail romances in Irish and Welsh folklore.

KENNETH W. COLEGROVE, Associate Professor of Political Science, wrote an article entitled "Diplomatic Procedure Preliminary to the Congress of Westphalia," which appeared in the July issue of the American Journal of International Law.

JAMES TAFT HATFIELD, Professor of German, recently was made the secretary of the Society of Midland Authors, an organization including the principal writers of the central states.

Professor Hatfield has given lectures on his recent experiences in Germany before the Current Study Class of the Evanston Congregational Church and before the Inter-Sorority Council at Sycamore, Illinois. Addresses on the same subject were given in German at St. Paul's Church, Chicago, and at the German Press Club.

P. O. RAY, Professor of Political Science, read a paper entitled "Metropolitan and State Police" before the eleventh annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

PROFESSOR HORACE SECRIST of the School of Commerce is the author of an article on "Automobile, Motor Truck, and Motorcycle Accidents in Chicago", which was published in the Quarterly for December, 1919, of the American Statistical Association.

HARRY T. NIGHTINGALE, who from 1910 to 1916 was a professor at Northwestern University, died at his home in Evanston in December. Prof. Nightingale was the son of Dr. Augustus F. Nightingale, who has been a prominent Chicago educator for forty years.

PROFESSOR BERGER of the Engineering School has refused an offer from the Chinese Government to instruct college graduates in Peking in the making of surveys.

DEAN ROY C. FLICKINGER of the College of Liberal Arts has been asked to give two Greek courses in the Summer School of Columbia University during July and August. Dr. Flickinger will not go to New York, but he will have charge of the Summer School at Northwestern.

DEAN LUTKIN of the Music School was one of the musical editors of the "New Hymnal" of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the interests of this hymnal he has made addresses and conducted "sings" in Detroit, Philadelphia, Evanston, and Kenosha. He has lectured before the Municipal Club of London, Canada, on "The Evolution of Musical Forms", and in December he spoke at the annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association.

In March Dean Lutkin will go East to the annual conference of the School of Music Supervisors. There he will conduct a chorus of several hundred voices, practically professionals, with the Philadelphia Orchestra. The invitation to conduct this chorus came as the result of an address that the dean made at the last conference of the supervisors at St. Louis.

"PROFIT SHARING AS A BUSINESS ARRANGEMENT" was the subject of an address by Dean Ralph E. Heilman of Northwestern University School of Commerce before the Chicago Association of Commerce at its weekly luncheon October 30.

Dean Heilman took the position that if profit sharing is to be introduced on a wide-spread scale, it must be able to justify itself purely as a business arrangement. "The typical American employee does not wish charity". Likewise, "the typical American employer does not wish to confuse his philanthropy with his business. Both are right. If profit sharing is to be introduced, it must prove desirable purely as a business arrangement; it must prove mutually profitable both to the employer and to the employee; it must not only increase the employee's income, but it must also promote the well-being of the business". In certain circumstances, profit sharing may promote important business purposes. There may be promotion of personal efficiency and the increase of employee's effort. He pointed to the Procter & Gamble plant as an instance in which profit sharing has been successfully used for this purpose.

The second important purpose which profit sharing has frequently accomplished, according to Mr. Heilman, is the encouragement to length of service. He pointed out that through the use of profit sharing certain companies had succeeded in promoting permanency and stability among their employees, and in reducing the labor turnover.

Other concerns, he pointed out, had introduced profit sharing with the hope of securing industrial peace and of eliminating strikes and industrial disputes. "Profit sharing is not an iron-clad guarantee against strikes, but it will play its part in the promotion of cordial relations and of mutual confidences.

"The particularly important place for the use of profit sharing is among the executive and salaried groups. These men are ordinarily paid a flat salary, but the flat salary does not pull out of most men the full exercise of their capacities. A supplement of salaries for this group of employees offers large promise."

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Vol. XX

No. 29

The Alumni Journal

EDITORIAL BOARD

CLAUDINE WILKINSON MACDONALD, Editor
ARTHUR G. TERRY Arts
CHARLES W. PATTERSON Medicine
F. B. CROSSLEY Law
MERLE PRINTZ Dentistry
CARL M. BEECHER Music

NORTHWESTERN is developing "big proportions", big enough to satisfy even Walt Whitman. How could it be otherwise? The past of the University has been a notable one; her history is one of distinction. But she is situated here in the center of the Middle West—here in the "stormy, husky, brawling city of the big shoulders", where Chicago challenges every institution to make good in a big way or give place to one that will. And it is a new day we are living in—we are living in a real renaissance of the sciences and arts. Fresh impulses are given for education; fresh fields of opportunity are opened for the college man and woman; fresh demands are being made for experts in highly specialized fields. Northwestern must develop the big proportions of a modern, up-to-date university.

This campaign witnesses to that development. It is a campaign for money, of course. You can't build a university with a sigh or a cheer. Twenty-five million dollars is a very tidy sum, too, even in these days of stupendous enterprises.

We all wish we might get double that sum; but to think of Northwestern going after \$25,000,000—why, the announcement should bring every alumnus to his feet shouting! For it means that the president and board of trustees are "live wires"—men of vision, men who propose to keep Northwestern on the

map of the Greater Chicago and the Greater America.

Money is often found in the pocket of a vision. The biggest business men in the country have proved that. First came the dream, then the plan, then the realization.

Northwestern's plan is commanding itself to the hard-headed, clear-visioned, community-spirited business leaders of Chicago. They believe that the greater Northwest needs the "Greater Northwestern." And, therefore, they are investing in it. But we of the Alumni body have a special responsibility. Everyone who holds a degree from Northwestern holds also an obligation. It is a case of *noblesse oblige*.

When America called her citizens to support her cause, every patriotic man and woman came forward and "came across" with every ounce of his ability. And the measure of his loyalty was not the amount of money he gave. The measure of his loyalty was the measure of his sacrifice.

We alumni are going to get behind this campaign. You may be able to give a million dollars. You may be able to give only a hundred. You may be able to give only ten. The measure of your loyalty to Alma Mater will be what it costs you to give. And you may be able to interest men or women who are looking for just such a chance to invest their money in developing the coming generations of America's leaders.

"Do your bit" is a slogan that never will go out of date as long as there are loyalties to challenge us.

Your *patria* called and you answered.

Now your *Alma Mater Cara* calls. There must not be one slacker among Northwestern Alumni. And there will not be. When the campaign is ended we want to be able to present to the president for a distinguished service medal that gallant soldier—*General Alumni*.

GEORGE CRAIG STEWART,
President General Alumni Board.

THE Pittsburgh Club of Northwestern Alumni had a most delightful reunion and dinner on Saturday, January 24, 1920, in Hotel Chatham, Pittsburgh. President Hough and Mr. Farquharson brought inspiration as well as news fresh from the campus, and all who were present felt the particular honor and pleasure of having the new president of the University as our honor guest. The following members of the club were present:

- Miss Edna R. Boettcher, Arts '13, Supervisor of Art, Beaver, Pa.
- Mr. E. Franklin Biddle, Arts '06, Instructor Public Speaking, University of Pittsburgh, Manager Pittsburgh Office, Fisk Teachers' Agency.
- Mrs. E. Franklin Biddle, Music, '10.
- Miss Gladys Black, Arts '17, C.S.O. '18, returned from entertainment duty with A. E. F.
- Miss Helen Bosinger, C.S.O., student Drama Dept. Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Miss Elsie Brace, Arts '18, student Life Insurance Salesmanship, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Miss Agnes Byrnes, Arts '15, Instructor, Dept. of Social Work, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, Arts '13, Head Dept. of Social Work, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Mr. George O. Curme, Jr., Arts '09, Research Chemist, Mellon Institute.
- Miss Anna K. Finney, Arts '19, student Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Miss Theresa Freeman, Arts '15.
- Mr. Albert B. Green, Arts '08, Commercial Paper Banker.
- Mrs. Corinne Cohn Half, Oratory '01.
- Miss Marion Holmes, Arts '02, Professor of Secretarial Studies, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Mrs. Adella Barnes Johnson, Arts '09.
- Mrs. Anna Collins King, Arts '14.
- Dr. Walter Libbey, Instructor Arts '05-'12. Instructor University of Pittsburgh.
- Rev. Daniel L. Marsh, Arts '06, Pastor Smithfield Street M. E. Church.
- Mr. F. G. Moorhead, Law '01, Lawyer, Beaver, Pa.
- Mrs. Agnes Wegener Moorhead, Arts '01.
- Miss Margaret McGrew, ex-Arts.
- Miss Marion L. Norris, Arts '10, Supervisor Retail Training, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
- Miss Georgia Proctor, Arts '09, Member Faculty, Pennsylvania College for Women.
- Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, Arts '18, Girls' Worker, Y. W. C. A.
- Mr. Jesse J. Shuman, Arts '90, Inspecting Engineer, Jones and Laughlin Steel Co.
- Miss Florence Wegener, Arts '01, Teacher Schenley High School, Pittsburgh.

MARION HOLMES.

NORTHWESTERN alumni in New York extended a welcome to President Lynn Harold Hough on the occasion of his trip east with the football team in November which left him no shred of doubt regarding the loyalty of the graduates in this section, nor of their willingness to help to the limit in making his plans for a greater university come true.

The football team, though it failed to win against Rutgers next day, must have been made to feel that they had not journeyed into an indifferent land to play a foreign team. At the banquet, held the night before the game, and at the field, they knew that Northwestern was back of them. Western people from New York and vicinity turned out in large numbers to the game and showed quickly where their sympathies were. Many a University of Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois yell wound up with three rousing "Northwesterns" on the end.

The speakers at the dinner were: President Hough; Mr. Arthur L. Sager, famous in the football days of twenty and more years ago at Northwestern; Robert Kohler, captain of the team, and Mr. William J. Farquharson, director of the Northwestern financial campaign. Miss Marguerite Loitar Brown, soprano, and Miss Theodora Ursula Irvine, dramatic reader, added to the pleasure of the evening. The Rev. Robert Carlson made himself hoarse leading yells and Mr. Charles W. Lucas, the retiring president of the club, made an excellent toastmaster.

If figures are of interest, there were 103 at the dinner, the largest ever given by the Northwestern Club in New York. The place was the ballroom of the McAlpin Hotel.

A nominating committee composed of E. J. "Shorty" Williams, Arthur L. Sager and Dr. Charles Hazzard framed the following ticket and put it over on the unsuspecting diners:

President, Shelby M. Harrison.

1st Vice-President, Theodora Ursula Irvine.

2nd Vice-President, Paul W. Schlorff.

Secretary, G. F. "Tommy" Thomson.

Treasurer, James R. Garrett.

PERSONALS

1880

DR. AND MRS. A. W. GREENMAN, Arts, who have been spending the year in this country on furlough from their work in Italy, have been transferred to Lima, Peru. They have been making their headquarters with their daughter, Emily, Arts '04, in New York City. For several years Miss Greenman has been in charge of a Montessori school.

1892

RALPH SMITH, Arts, is the district attorney of Santa Cruz County, Calif.

1896

WARREN D. LANE, Arts, is the president of the city council of Seattle, Wash.

1897

LE ROY W. WARREN, Arts, is spending the year in Switzerland.

1898

FLORENCE M. PATTERSON is the superintendent of the University Hospitals, University of Wisconsin.

1901

REV. JOHN WALLACE WELSH, Arts, has returned to Elgin, Ill., after a year's absence in France. He is the pastor of the First Congregational Church.

1903

REV. MENTOR J. PURDUE and Mrs. PURDUE (Beth Dapper, Arts) now have their headquarters in Spokane, Wash.

1904

CHAPMAN S. LEWIS is the rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, N. J.

GEORGE I. BELL, Arts, is the manager of the bond department of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

1905

GILBERT H. CADY (A.M. '11) has a year's leave of absence from the Geological Survey of Illinois. He is spending the year in investigation of the mineral resources of China and India.

1906

LOUIS R. HORTON, Arts, of the Anti-Saloon League, after three months in California and trips to Baltimore and other points East, is again at his office in Spokane.

JOHN A. NYE, Arts, has returned to civil life after his two years' experience in the consular department in Ceylon and his service in the army. Mr. Nye's experience as a homesteader has made him take a constructive interest in the possible reclamation of government lands upon which former service men may settle.

JOHN M. ROSBOROUGH, Music, recently has been made the dean of the Music School of the University of Nebraska. Mr. Rosborough has been a member of the faculty of the school since 1909, when he returned from three years of study abroad. In addition to his new duties he will continue to direct the Department of Musical Theory of which he has been the head for several years.

ADELINE N. SMITH, ex Arts, is the superintendent of schools in Riverside, Wash.

1907

D. F. HIGGINS (M.S. '09) served as lieutenant with the English forces during the war. After his discharge he spent several months investigating the mineral resources of the Island of Spitzbergen. He sailed recently for South Africa and later he expects to visit other countries to study their mineral resources.

EVERETT EUGENE BRAGG, Arts, is the superintendent of the General Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg (Gertrude Curme, '08) live at 45 Russell Avenue.

1908

FLORENCE E. BUSSE, Arts, has become the head of the Household Science Department of the Iowa State College at Ames.

REV. JOHN G. LAW, Arts, is the pastor of the Simpson Methodist Church at Pullman, Wash.

1909

RALPH BICKELL, Arts, since completing his work with the Committee on Classification of Personnel of the Army, has entered the accounting firm of Burns and Baker, New York City. He is continuing his teaching of accounting at Columbia University.

WILMOT F. CROZIER, Arts, is a member of the House of Representatives of Nebraska.

MABEL MILLER DIETZ is living at Fort Sheridan, where her husband is an officer in the Base Hospital.

LOUISE SCHELL FRASER, Arts, is living at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, Mass. Her husband, Carleton Fraser, is a captain chaplain in the Coast Artillery, Regular Army.

CLOYD HEAD, Arts, wrote the book of the "Pageant of the Nativity", which was presented at the Art Institute, Chicago, in December. The music, which was composed by Eric Delamater, was played and sung by members of the Symphony Orchestra and of the Paulist Choir.

REV. CLYDE ARMITAGE is the Washington representative of the Inter-Church World Movement.

1910

JULIA GETHMAN, Arts, is the secretary of religious organizations at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

VERNON E. LEWIS, Arts '10, Law '12, is a state senator from Chateau County, Mont.

LOUISE PRINDLE, Arts, is keeping house for her father in their new home on St. Charles Street, Elgin, Ill. In addition to her activity in church work she "fills in" whenever she is needed in the local newspaper offices and publishing houses. She also does some writing for the magazines.

WALTER D. SMITH, Arts, is a specialty salesman, featuring canned fruits for Armour and Co., with headquarters at Spokane, Wash.

ALUMNI JOURNAL

1911

CHARLES ANDERSON PACE is at the head of the service bureau of the Literary Digest, New York City.

1912

MARCUS H. HOBART, Arts, Med. '15, has returned to Evanston, where he has opened an office in the University Building. Dr. Hobart is on the staff of the Children's Memorial Hospital and also is an instructor in surgery at the University of Illinois Medical School.

MARGUERITE RAEDER is an attorney for the Legal Aid Bureau of the United Charities of Chicago.

PEARL HOOD became the secretary of the Elgin Y. W. C. A. in October. She has started a series of Sunday vesper services at 5 o'clock, whose leaders and hostesses are chosen from the various churches of the city. A social hour follows in the big Camp Fire room, where a grate fire adds the home touch so much appreciated by the girls who have no other place to go on Sunday afternoon. Miss Hood has planned a French brides' club for the purpose of drawing the French girls together, helping them to master our language and giving them a social hour with their own people. As she did educational work in France, Miss Hood understands much of the needs of these girls.

1913

REV. ROBERT CARLSON, Arts, has become a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.

JESSIE ERSKINE MOSCRIPT, Arts, is in the Social Service Department of the Children's Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.

OLIVER E. HINSDELL, Arts ex '13, Oratory '17, has opened a studio in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago. Mr. Hinsdell is filling numerous engagements before clubs of Chicago and the vicinity and he has been engaged by the Junior class to produce their annual play.

MISS REBA HURN has completed her term as field secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in New York, and is back again in her law office in Spokane.

MILA STRAUB is the business manager of *Poetry*.

1914

DWIGHT FURNESS, Arts, is assistant chemist in the Niasco Chemical Co. of Newmarket, N. J.

RUTH MCLEAN is teaching in the Glen Ellyn, Ill., high school.

MR. AND MRS. WAGGONER (Madeleine Sadler) and their son have returned to Elgin and are making their home on Laurel Street.

1915

RUTH FITZ SIMONS is the superintendent of the Northwest District of the United Charities of Chicago.

LEON ZELENKA-LERANDO is connected with the History Department of the University of Pennsylvania as the Harrison Research fellow. He is serving as interpreter in the Philadelphia courts and he is also the director of the T. G. Masaryk School founded by the Czechoslovaks of Philadelphia.

1917

GRACE WILLIAMS, Arts, is assisting the society editor of the Elgin News.

1918

FRANCIS E. LOCY, Arts, Med., has remained in the Navy and is an officer on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

WILDA SADLER, Arts, is teaching in Elgin, Ill.

1919

G. F. "TOMMY" THOMSON, Arts, was one of a number of Americans who had been in the British War Service and who were guests of the committee in charge of the entertainment of the Prince of Wales on his recent visit to New York. Mr. Thomson was a lieutenant in the R. A. F. and went overseas with the 74th Squadron, R. A. A., British Expeditionary Forces. He was one of twenty who mounted a guard of honor for the prince at the New York Horse Show.

RUTH SANDERS THOMSON (Mrs. G. F.) is editor-in-chief of the Alpha Phi Quarterly. She is a member of the General Board of the National Fraternity and as such she was one of the representatives at the annual Panhellenic Congress held at Washington, D. C., October 15 to 17.

Degrees and Further Study

FRANCIS A. ALABASTER, Arts '90, dean, University of Nebraska, received the degree of Litt.D. from Dickinson College.

REV. WILLIAM W. AYLESWORTH received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Taylor University.

IMOGENE BELLAMY, Arts '15, is completing the nurses' training course at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia (Naval Base Hospital No. 1).

MARY CONSTANCE BLAIR, '13, is studying for a Ph.D. degree. She was elected to membership in Sigma XI in 1918.

FREDERICK F. BORNCAMP, Arts '17, is taking post-graduate work at Leland Stanford University.

ELSIE MAY BRACE, Arts '19, is studying at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

GILBERT J. CAMPBELL is a graduate student in English Literature at the University of Colorado.

MARJORY C. CARLSON is a graduate student and an assistant in Botany at the University of Wisconsin.

RUTH BAKER DAY, M.A. '10, is a graduate student at the University of California. Mrs. Day spent some time at Kiev University, Kiev, Russia.

DOROTHY EDWARDS, Arts '17, is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

ROY W. HENDERSON, Arts '15, is at the Harvard Law School.

ARTHUR T. JOLLEY, Arts '08, received the degree of Master of Arts from New York University in June, 1919.

MABEL FLORENCE NELSON, Arts '17, is taking graduate work in History at Columbia University.

ELIZABETH PORTER, Arts '10, received a Master of Science degree from Simmons College in 1919.

MARY J. REYNOLDS, Arts '16, received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Iowa in June, 1919.

ARCHIBALD TREMAYNE, Arts '14, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University in June, 1919.

HELEN C. WILLIAMS, Arts '15, is studying at the School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago.

REV. CYRUS A. WRIGHT, Arts '99, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Denver.

Births

To MR. AND MRS. J. M. BACH (Elsie M. Chapman, Arts '15), a son, Samuel James, March 22, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. EDWIN OSCAR BLOOMQUIST (Juliette Renkin, Arts '16), a son, Edwin Reuben, on December 21, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. HAROLD S. BURR (Jean F. Chandler, Arts '10), a son, Peter Saxon, on September 15, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. H. R. COLEMAN (Elizabeth Dolby, Arts '06), a daughter, Ruth Adela, on April 28, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. CARL NELSON DAMM (Joyce E. Farr, Arts '16), a son, Nelson, on March 10, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. HENRY DIETZ (Mabel Miller, Arts '09), a daughter, Dorothy Anne, on April 8, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. D. H. GRADY (Ruth Porter, Arts '14), a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, on October 18, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM D. HUNT (Jeanne Frances Granes, Arts '06), a son, William Dyre Hart, Jr., on May 28, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. T. H. HOLLADY, JR. (Laura D. Hall, Arts '12), a daughter, Sally Garrett, on July 19, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. GLENN GARLOUGH HAYES (Dorothy N. Jorgeson, Arts '16), a daughter, Judith Hayes, on June 28, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM R. KING (Anna B. Collins, Arts '14), a daughter, Barbara Jean, on July 20, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. FRANK MARQUIS (Alice J. Burling, Arts '99), twin boys, on November 17, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE MARSH (Fern Green, Arts '13), a daughter, Margaret Fern, on July 21, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. WM. CAREY MATTHEWS (Hope Millet, Arts '17), a daughter, Gloria Hope, on October 20, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. A. W. MOSLEY (Elizabeth Bragdon, Arts '00), a son, Merrett Wayne, on September 7, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. A. P. MUELLER (Leta Best, Arts '12), a daughter, Jean Adele, on December 10, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. WALTER PACKER (Etta Shoupe, ex Arts), a son, Walter Packer, Jr., on August 1, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. PALMER (Beryl B. Bertalot, ex Arts '17), a daughter, on October 10, 1919.

To PROFESSOR AND MRS. HERBERT J. PLAGGE, '06, a son, Herbert John J., on February 19, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. MERRITT POPE, Arts '05, a son, Merritt Nichol, Jr., on November 3, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. RHODES (Florence Holden, Arts '13), a daughter, Elizabeth, on December 18, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. CLIFTON DEBEVOISE ROYAL ('06), a son, Lewis A. Boyd, April 13, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR E. SWANSON (Marie Vick, Arts '11), a son, Arthur Vick Swanson, on November 26, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. C. G. TRIMBLE (Edith Alford, Arts '10), a son, Kenneth Dean, on October 15, 1919, at Yenping Fu, China.

To MR. AND MRS. H. S. WATT (Mary Holmes, Arts '17), a son, Howard Scott, Jr., April 15, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. A. V. THORNELL (Sarah Yount, Arts '07), a son, John Russel, on May 18, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. DAVID B. WALLACE (Mildred Body, Arts '13), a daughter, Martha Helen.

To MR. AND MRS. RICHARD A. WHITNEY, Arts '13, a son, on September 25, 1919.

To MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. THICE (Muriel E. Wilcox, Arts '09), a daughter, Betty Ann, on February 17, 1919.

Engagements

HESTER WALRATH, Arts '17, to HARRY H. HUNTER, Dartmouth '10.

ELSIE GREEN PIPER, Arts '13, Oratory '14, to IRA E. WESTBROOK, Arts '10, Law '12.

Marriages

RUTH BAILEY, Arts '12, to O. E. Reynolds, August 16th, 1919.

ADELAIDE BECHSTEIN, Music, to EDWARD MEYER.

RUTH BECKER to EARL McDOW.

AURA MC EWEN BENEDICT, Arts '03, to CHARLES O. BRIGGS, May 15, 1919.

ESTHER BROAD, Arts '12, to ERNEST E. ROOS, December 9, 1919.

HELEN M. CHASE, Arts '14, to SHERMAN A. PACKARD, May 29, 1919.

MABEL P. COWDIN, Arts '08, to DR. HOMER P. McNAMARA, October 27, 1919.

ELISE DE CELLE, Arts '14, to MATTHEW BEATON, December 27, 1919.

MILLET DAVIS, Arts '19, to FREDERICK RAYMOND, Arts '18, January 1, 1920.

ERMA ELLIOT, Arts '17, to DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD.

LENORE CAROLYN EMME, Arts, to REVEREND REUBEN BORING PORTER, November 18, 1919.

VICTORIA ROSE ERVIN, Arts '18, to DUNCAN O. WELTY, JR.

MILDRED FREI, Arts '13, to ARTHUR C. LOEPP.

ESTHER M. FRISBIE, Arts '17, to BALF M. BOND.

FRED W. GILLETT, Arts '96, to MARGUERITE M. FISCH, July 10, 1919.

GERTRUDIE CAROLINE GUTHRIE, Arts '17, to MAJOR W. ERIC C. IRWIN, 103 Fort Street, Montreal, October 25, 1919.

MILDRED E. HADLEY, Arts '15, to JAMES C. BARKER, September 10, 1919.

CLARA HARRIS, Arts ex '10, to DR. H. MELVIN LEE of Minneapolis, Minn.

ALUMNI JOURNAL

CORABEL K. HARWOOD, Arts '09, to FRANCIS L. BROWNE, JR., Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1918.

HARRY M. HEDGE, Arts '15, to FLORENCE M. NORMAN, October 18, 1919.

HENRY B. HEMENWAY, '15, to GARNET RUTH ROE, July 11, 1919.

RUTH A. HURT, Arts '14, to NORMAN F. REHM, September 4, 1919.

BELLENDEEN SEYMOUR HUTCHESON, Med. '06, to FRANCES YOUNG, of Kentville, Nova Scotia, December 1, 1919.

ALMA M. IRWIN, Arts '14, to A. J. MAUBY.

HELEN JUDSON, Arts '18, to ROBERT E. JAMES.

MARTHA KELSEY, Arts '18, to RICHARD A. AISHTON, December 3, 1919.

OPAL KENNER, Arts '14, to WILLIAM R. HARRIS.

HARRIET K. KNUDSEN, Arts '16, to DR. C. C. KIESS, June 21, 1919.

MARIE S. LENZ, Arts '17, to ORNO B. ROBERTS, November 26, 1919.

MAX F. LOWE, ex Arts '09, to RUTH E. SHAW, April 26, 1918.

JEANNE M. MARIS, Arts '11, to LEROY E. RHODES, June 9, 1918.

LUCILE MARSHALL, Arts '18, to WELBERT CARL KEISER, '16, June 16, 1919.

JOYCE A. MARTIN, Arts '18, to CARL EVERETT BOORMAN, July 14, 1919.

CLARA GRACE McGREGOR, Arts '11, to WARREN ORMSBY, Portland, Ore., Dec. 31, 1918.

D. DAVID MACFARLANE, Arts '16, to ANNA MILDRED SCOTT, ex '16, June 26, 1918.

ROY MALCOLM MCKERCHAR, Arts '15, to DR. MAUDE EILEEN LANDS, Wilmette, Ill., Dec. 18, 1919.

SIDNEY CLEVELAND NILES, Arts, Med. '07, to EVA BRANDENBURG, in Washington, D. C., January 15, 1920.

JAMES W. NORTHRUP, Arts '08, to GENEVIEVE SPURLOCK, October 8, 1919.

GLADYS NUSBAUM, Arts '17, to D. E. GILMER.

MARIAN WOODBRIDGE METCALF, Arts '19, to W. WARNER LANG.

G. ALBERT MOORE, Arts '02, to GERTRUDE E. GRIFFITH, May 28, 1919.

GRACE MOSS, Arts '17, to ALIS G. LIPPINCOTT.

VESTA MARIE MYERS, Arts '19, to WARD ELLEMAN.

JOSEPHINE STAR ODGERS, Arts '19, to CLARENCE WELDON HOLTZMAN, Dent. and Arts.

RUTH K. PETERSON, Arts '14, to ALAN H. GRAVES.

LOUISE J. RHODES, Arts '14, to R. IVES LAW, Phar. '17, June 12, 1919.

MILDRED DENBY ROSS, Arts '16, to CYRUS H. WILLIAMS.

MYRTLE B. RUBY, Arts '15, to B. F. HARRISON, November, 1918.

MABEL SHANNON, Arts '08, to M. E. ELLIS, Milwaukee.

REV. FRANK D. SHEETS, Arts '08, to ANNA McCaleb, December 18, 1919.

KEITH K. SMITH, Arts '10, to NINA GLADYS HERSHBERGER, August 5, 1919.

MARGARET SOLOMAN, Arts '16, to FRANK C. RANDOLPH, February 20, 1918.

MARGUERITE THOMPSON, Arts '13, to ROSS MORRIS WHEELER, June 19, 1919.

M. RUTH THOMPSON, Arts '13, to L. H. BUSH, April 3, 1919.

ARCHIBALD TREMAYNE, Arts '14, to LAURA HENNER, October 27, 1919.

GLADYS WILLIAMS, Arts '16, to LLOYD E. PFEIFER.

ARLIE MARIE YATES, Arts '15, to VERNON D. LE ROY, September 10, 1919.

Deaths

JOSEPH COOMBE, Arts '80, died October 19, 1919.

REV. THOMAS CRAVEN, Arts '70, died in Evanston, December 21, 1919.

MRS. F. W. CUSHING (Cassie Scott), Arts '80, died December 22, 1918.

M. S. EMBREE, husband of FRANCES BUCKLEY, Arts '96, died May 5, 1919.

ORVAL T. GILLET, Arts '07, died at Mason City, Iowa, October 30, 1918.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Arts '78, died in New York City on November 13, 1919. Mr. Harris was admitted to the New York bar in 1880. He became known as a specialist in that branch of the law that dealt with water-front properties.

MARY C. HOLLISTER, Woman's Medical School '92, a member of the Illinois Medical Society and a specialist on diseases of the eye and ear, died at her winter home, Lake Worth, Fla., January 2, 1920.

FRANK R. GROVER, a graduate of the Union College of Law, died in December. Mr. Grover was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Evanston and upon the expiration of his term he became counsel for the village. It was during his term that the legal work incidental to the consolidation of Evanston and the village of South Evanston was done. He became the first counsel of the new city of Evanston.

REV. DUSTON KEMBLE, Arts '80, died at Lakewood, Ohio, November 16, 1919.

RAYMOND C. KOTZ, Arts '07, was killed in an automobile accident August 28, 1918.

MABEL M. MCCLURE, Arts '16, died May 16, 1918.

WILBUR O. PEET, Arts '72, died February 6, 1918.

REV. ROBERT H. POOLEY, Arts '82, died January 15, 1918.

REV. JAMES POTTER, Arts '95, died at Harvard, Ill., August 28, 1919.

DANIEL C. RIEL, Arts '74, died September 26, 1919.

JAMES E. STOUT, Arts '75, died December 6, 1918.

RACHEL SWAIN, Woman's Medical School '82, died at Long Beach, Calif., December 31, 1919.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL ALUMNI BOARD

The General Alumni Board of Northwestern University shall consist of representatives of the Alumni Associations of the various schools in the following numbers:

Colleges of Liberal Arts and Engineering and the the Graduate School.....	5
Medical School	3
Law School	3
Dental School	2
School of Music	1
School of Commerce	1
School of Oratory	1
School of Pharmacy	1
Woman's Medical School.....	1
Total.....	18

These representatives shall be chosen by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association in each school at a meeting to be held in October of each year, and they shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

The General Alumni Board shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary and such other officers as it may determine. It shall meet at regular intervals or on the call of the Chairman, or of three of its members. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

The General Alumni Board shall devise and execute such plans for the development and support of the University as it may see fit, shall promote alumni interest, and shall represent the alumni in matters of general concern not otherwise provided for.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Liberal Arts

George Craig Stewart, President.
Nancy Knight, 1919.
Melvin M. Hawley, 1907.
Beulah M. Spofford, 1896.
Harry P. Pearsons, 1895.

Law

Roswell Mason, 1897.
Charles M. Foell, 1896.
Maclay Hoyne, 1897.

Medicine

Samuel C. Stanton, 1892.
Frederick Menge, 1892.
Luther J. Osgood, 1903.

Dentistry

James L. Morland, 1911.
Merle M. Printz, 1904.

Commerce

George P. Ellis, 1917.

Oratory

Claudine Wilkinson Macdonald, A.B.
1910, Oratory 1913.

Music

Carl Beecher, 1908.

Pharmacy

Henry C. Christensen, 1893.

Woman's Medical

Dr. Anna Gloss, 1885.



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